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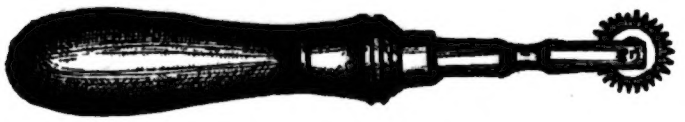

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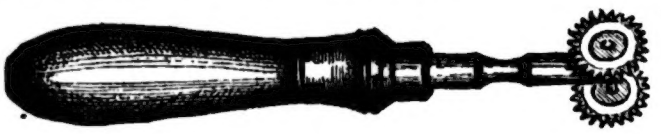

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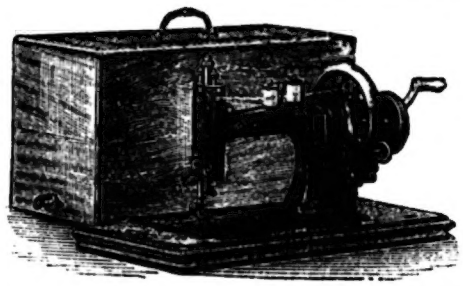

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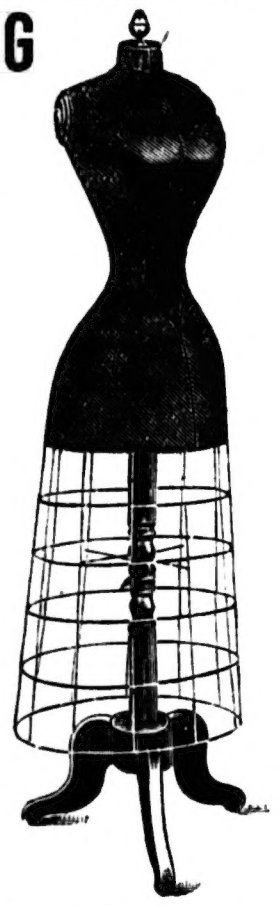

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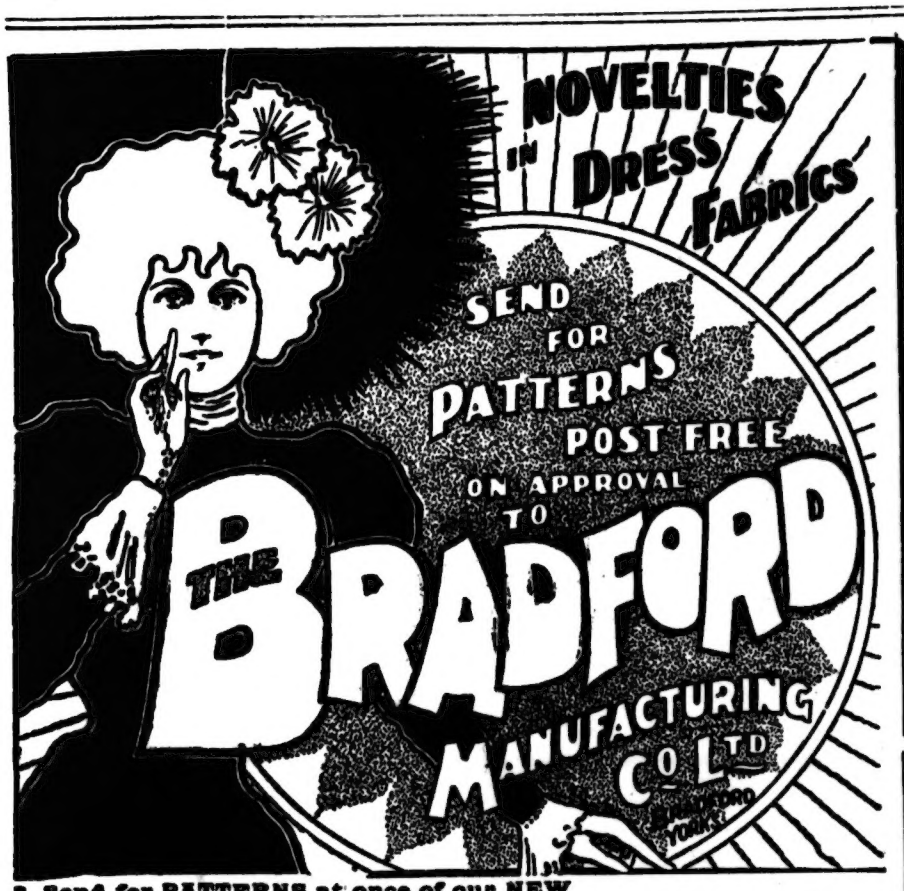

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FROM OURSELVES TO OUR READERS.

WE are able to give more than a peep in our March number into the various styles which will prevail during the spring and summer. First of all, the chief types of pleated (or tucked) and draped skirts will be found on pages 17 and 27. These novelties will be the prominent feature of spring *jupes*. At No. 421 we give the double-box-pleat skirt, which is the latest thing in plain tailor skirts.

MANY are the examples we give of the new system of strapping cloth gowns. One of the most elegant is the Viennese Princess dress, No. 419. The prettiest of the simpler spring coats will be found on page 9. Some of these are strapped, others stitched. Those ladies who find strapping in the correct style a little beyond them can always substitute stitching, or can dispense with ornament altogether. Braid is not to be advised as a substitute for straps, as strapping has dealt a death blow to braid's popularity for the present. Well, it has had a good long run.

A PRETTY and easily-made accordion-pleated blouse will be found at No. 429, which should find a place in all our readers' wardrobes. Made in muslin and lace such a blouse washes or cleans well. It is always dressy and fresh-looking and can be worn on most occasions.

SOME useful and dainty details of the toilette will be found illustrated and fully described on page 18. These pretty trifles are so expensive to buy ready-made, and yet they are so necessary to a well-dressed woman of small pin-money, and they can be turned out so cheaply at home.

WE would call attention to the new spring mantle, Nos. 454 and 455, which is to be much in vogue, made in cloth, silk, or satin. The satin mantle and the satin coat will be to the fore as smarter wear.

A BEAUTIFUL bridal gown will be found on page 27. It is an ideal model also for elegant silk gowns for day wear, shorn of its train. To matrons of a certain age, but who still have some pretensions to figure, this type of tucked skirt is remarkably becoming.

NEXT month is our special Spring Fashion Number. It will be filled with the newest and most practical designs for spring and early summer wear. A quite new cycling skirt will be dealt with in the dressmaking lesson. A complete tailor gown —a new tailor skirt and a smart spring coat—will form the subjects of our two cut-out paper patterns (presented free with the number). Some dainty coats and skirts (among them a very original tailor skirt) will be given in the handsome coloured plate.

THE "Economical Hints" will be devoted to the consideration of a lovely black silk gown, which can be worn for day or evening wear. The new shirts of the season will be given, some remarkably pretty styles for silk, flannel, cotton, and transparent materials.

VERY dainty tailor coats and capes will form a feature of the April number. The tucked and draped skirts will receive ample attention, arranged for light spring fabrics.

THE cut-out paper pattern this month is that of a beautiful tailor bodice which would serve equally well for indoor or outdoor wear when the weather is warm enough to dispense with an outside wrap.

WE understand that Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, the well-known soapmakers of Port Sunlight, have offered, and the Secretary of State for War has accepted, 5,000 tablets of Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap for the use of our troops in South Africa. The soap will accordingly be immediately despatched to the Red Cross Commissioner at the front. The hospital and ambulance department of the Canadian contingent was also supplied with Lifebuoy Soap from the Toronto branch of Lever Brothers, Limited. The value of a disinfectant soap of such a recognised reputation and efficacy as Lifebuoy Soap for use in our field hospitals is self-evident, and the gift is sure to be much appreciated.

News from Fashion Centres.

PARIS.

IN Paris, as in London, we turn to the stage for the new types of gowns. In the new play at the Comédie Francaise, *La Conscience de l'Enfant*, the principal costumes worn by the actresses are perfect types of the new visiting gowns. Of those worn by Mdlle. Lara one is of mastic cloth, the corsage and skirt in very narrow-stitched pleats or tucks, with short bolero covered with heavy guipure, embroided with chenille. Another costume worn by the same actress is of drab cloth, the skirt in pleats, of course, the bodice without basques, with wide waistband of draped velvet (the fashion on every kind of dress). The costume worn by Madame Worms-Baretta is of Parma violet Liberty satin, incrusted with velvet flowers, and collar yoke of white lace. The bodice is draped at the side, and the skirt—which is long and supple—forms a drapery at one side, edged with open-work silk fringe to match.

THE pretty dress worn by *la belle* Mdlle. Wanda de Boneza is rather a reception gown than a visiting gown. It is of cream-coloured China crêpe, finished round the bottom with a band of guipure worked with chenille. The skirt is pleated from the hips downward. Round the chest is a broad tulle ribbon, held by a strass buckle, giving to the costume an impression of the Empire style.

EMPIRE GOWNS are very much in favour just now, and we may see very soon the short waist taking the place of the very long ones, which were so much in fashion in the first days of the winter.

THE latest idea in evening adornments is garlands of flowers round the neck and arms. These flowers are composed of precious stones, but they are marvellous imitations of natural flowers; for instance, a garland of cornflowers, another of small daisies, lilies of the valley, &c. Only small flowers can be reproduced in jewellery, for the novelty consists in the fact that each flower is made in one piece, cut in the stone itself. It is manifestly impossible to reproduce large flowers in this manner. Nothing is so becoming around the neck as these flower garlands. But even if we like this profusion of jewels in the evening at receptions at the theatre, it is in very bad taste to wear too many precious stones in the day. Some diamonds on a chain and on the side combs are the only jewels worn by *elegantes*.

No. 417. A PARISIAN EVENING DRESS.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt or Bodice, each 6½d., post free, of MADAME MYRA, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

OUR evening gowns are miracles of beauty in shape and materials. Look at No. 417. It is in pink silk crape, incrusted with squares of guipure, a very light guipure. This ornament runs round the skirt. The lace bodice is trimmed with a tulle scarf, crossing from the shoulder to the back at the waist, where it falls in two long ends. A garland of roses trims the left shoulder, and the small sleeves are covered with black velvet ribbon in *croisillons*. The same velvet in the hair forms a small bow in front. A long chain of pearls is around the neck.

VIENNA.

The Empire gown is to the fore here, both as a tea-gown and a ball dress. Some are very lovely—a mass of floating transparent pleats starting from a wide bust-piece (it can hardly be called a bodice) of lace. The Empire gown is at its prettiest when low in the neck and almost sleeveless.

Princess gowns hold here a more prominent place than they do in other capitals. Our skilful dressmakers turn them out to such perfection that the wearer looks as if she had been melted and poured into it—to use the expressive words of a charming actress. Seriously, if the dressmaker's skill cannot be relied upon, and if the destined wearer's figure is not quite the right thing (over lean, or over fat, the first the worst case of the two), a princess dress should be rigidly avoided.

The beautiful model at No. 419 shows a princess gown built by an artist hand for a faultless figure. Cloth—a fine satin-face cloth—was the selected material in a cream shade. The gown fastens under the left arm. The seams, neck, sleeves, and lower edge are beautifully strapped with pistache cloth, stitched on the cream with pistache silk. The tight sleeve has a strap decoration on the shoulder.

It is an affectation, perhaps, to talk of these decorations as "straps." Garments were strapped in the old days, when bias bands, uniform in width, were stretched and mitred into shape. But these new decorations are applications cut to shape after the cloth is tacked and stitched in place. Some wonderful effects in design and colour are attained by experts in this lovely art.

Plain bias bands are still seen, closely stitched; but they are always of velvet, satin, or silk. A satin strap smartens up a plain cloth spring coatee, and gives it good style. Look at No. 418. It is simple of shape, but it is beautifully cut and made, built of putty cloth, strapped with brown velvet. The fronts are open in revers at the neck, showing a smart lace tie.

The Carnival has brought out a host of pretty fancy dresses, which our maids and matrons know well how to choose. They know that costumes with trains are very majestic and stylish for tall women, while short dresses, less severe-looking, are suitable for smaller women. In many costumes a white powdered wig is a necessity, for women have renounced powdering their own hair. With a powdered costume a very pretty wig of good price should be worn. Nothing is so ugly as white woolly hair, which forms a hard and unbecoming aureole to the face.

No. 418. A Satin-Strapped Coat from Vienna.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., *post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

No. 419. A Cloth-Strapped Princess Gown from Vienna.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 1s. 0½d., *post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

There are many things to avoid in the choice of a fancy dress, and it is not without reason that the arrival of an invitation for such a fête disorders the feminine mind. Women look at each other, turn over leaves of albums, or consult friends, and at length the dressmaker. One may search very much, but it is the simplest things, nevertheless, which are most successful. White is generally very pretty, and young girls are sure of success dressed as Snow, all in tulle, frosted and spangled; or as a Pierrette, in white satin, with low-necked bodice cut square, and big ruche of white tulle round the neck: also as a white flower—daisy or lily of the valley—which permits of utilising a ball or dinner gown, trimming it profusely with the flower chosen.

For a brunette, the glittering costume of a gipsy or Indian woman, with many jewels or stones, is always becoming, and so is a Spanish dress. A lovely Spanish costume, very artistic, recalls by its grace a celebrated portrait by the great painter, Sargent; it is a costume which can only suit a dark woman, fine-looking, and piquante. The skirt is in red satin, covered with a network of coarse black chenille, and finished by a high black lace flounce of Spanish lace. A yellow silk scarf, embroidered and trimmed with fringes and draped around the body, veils the low-necked square bodice and comes back on the left side to form the sleeve and epaulette. On the other side a large red silk poppy trims the bodice, and in the hair nestles a yellow sunflower, which holds a red handkerchief draped around the hair.

LONDON.

Dressmakers of note are proceeding very cautiously. Many are so despondent that they have not paid (and are not going to pay) their usual spring visit to Paris. While these lines are being penned it is still in abeyance the mighty question as to whether there shall be or shall not be any ante-Easter drawing-rooms. The death of the Duke of Teck will probably decide the matter in the negative.

Although the question of Her Majesty's Drawing Rooms does not touch the bulk of the huge middle classes, yet abstention from social functions in the higher circles always checks endeavours on the part of dress experts and their imitators. Rich materials, prepared for the season, will be kept in reserve for a happier year, and will never see the light this spring. Last August, when the busy manufacturers commenced their spring novelties, war rumours were still vague, and the dreaded thing might have been averted. Now the war clouds have burst, and our highest families are mourning. Like the materials for the dowagers, many a fair *débutante* will be kept in the background, relegated to her masters and governesses for another year. A brilliant début is an impossibility when Society's attention is on the rack.

The new hats promise to be more simple. Hats with clearly defined crowns seem likely to be worn, and the turban-like drapery of silk or cloth will be used on the toque only. A rosette composed of narrow wired loops of panne, machine-stitched, is a fashionable decoration. One of these adornments on a flower toque looks charming. One model was composed entirely of violet leaves and their mauve-green stalks. Great bunches of violets were arranged in the front, together with a rosette of pale blue panne. Another toque with khaki velvet brim has a crown of tightly curled-up pink roses all crushed together. The toque of the hour, however, is mounted on a toreador-shaped foundation, and is generally composed of draped silk or velvet. One of these in some bright colour, finished off with a *chou* of black velvet, looks cheerful and smart when worn with a dark coat and skirt.

For cyclists the favourite hat is a soft felt, with rather wide brim, the crown crushed in at the top. It was suggested by the becoming hat of the New South Wales Lancers, and was adopted by our own gallant volunteers who went to the front. It is a capital hat to wear with plain tailor gowns.

No. 420. A New Blouse.

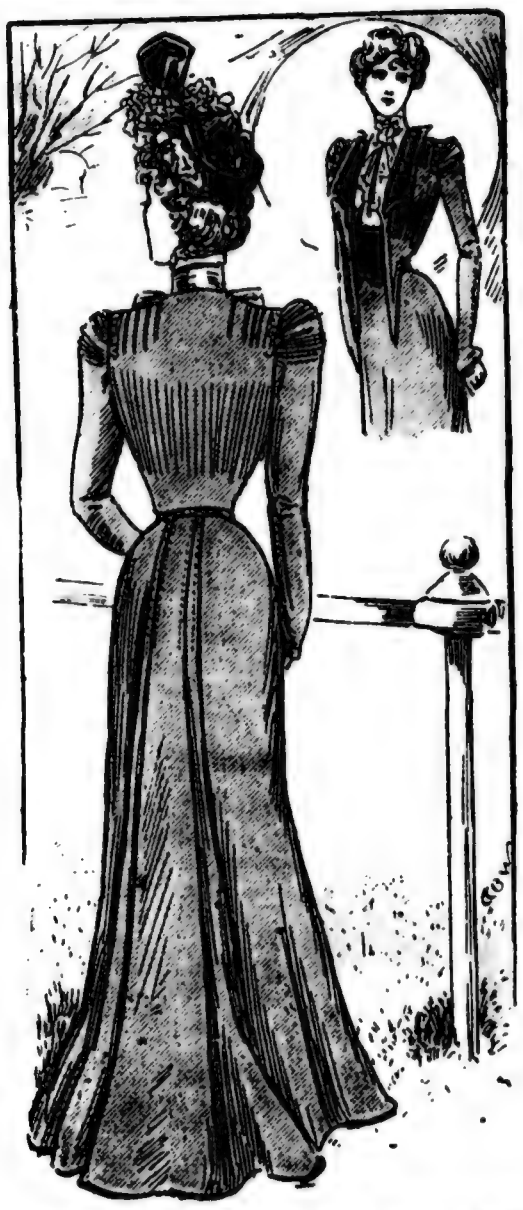
For Description see Pages 32 *to* 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., *post free of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

What a quantity of strapping one sees! Straps or pleats or tucks, neatly stitched—this is the day of the machinist. Women who cannot trust their skill in neat machine-stitching should avoid tucks and straps in their cloth gowns, or else entrust the work to a tailor in their neighbourhood.

Where the lugubrious shade of black is not, nor the pretty but sad tint of mourning grey, khaki is the favourite early spring shade for cloth or serge. Dust-grey is very prevalent, brought into prominence doubtless by the odiously wet weather of the early year, which wept with England in her distress.

The stoppage of all entertainments has not affected the number of fashionable weddings nor the elegance of bridal costumes. A good many



No. 421. The Double-Box-Pleat Skirt.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt or Bodice, each 6½d. post free, of Madame Myra, *95, Regent Street, W.*

bridal dresses are cut princess fashion, but by far the majority have one of the new tucked skirts. The court train for bridal dresses seems to be diminishing in popularity. It does seem an absurdity for girls to wear a court train at their weddings, when their position cuts them off from presentation at Court, or taking any part in Royal functions, where court trains alone are required; and the court train comes expensive. It cuts into some 10 yards of expensive material, and requires ditto of good lining.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S . .
. . COUGH BALSAM
For THROAT and LUNGS.
MANKIND'S COMFORTER FOR
THIRTY YEARS.

RESULT

OF THE

JANUARY

Missing Word Competition.

Twelve Prizes. Twelve Handsome Dinner Sets.

The PRIZE of a Handsome DINNER SET, manufactured at Pearson's Famous Potteries, Hanley, Staffs., has been awarded to the twelve following Competitors, who filled in correctly the largest number of the missing words:—

Miss L. F. DAVIS, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.
Mrs. ALEXANDER LIVVINGS, Reading.
Miss MARY GLOAG, Dundee.
Mrs. JOHNSTONE, Lasswade.
Miss GOULD, Gravesend
Miss F. S. GILLETT, Derby.
Miss EDITH HORSLEY, Baden, Germany.
Miss S. PEARSON, Bradford.
Miss ASHER-CLARKE, Teddington.
Mrs. YOUNG, Leicester.
Miss A. SIMMONDS, Plumstead.
Miss NELLIE BROOKS, Weybridge.

Below is the text with the twelve missing words correctly filled in:—

When Reginald and Ethelinda had *tardily* arrived at the conclusion that their *quarrel* had lasted quite long enough, they happened to *encounter* each other at the Army and Navy Stores.

"Are you *selecting* the family presents?" asked Reginald, *timidly*.

"I am," replied Ethelinda, *genially*, somehow perceiving in his remark due *apologies* for the past. "How do you do?"

He was charmed by her *readiness* to forgive. "I say," he said joyously, "don't you feel inclined for an *outing*? What do you say to the *pantomime*?"

"The very thing!" she replied. "Let us take a *hansom*, and book *stalls* at once."

Particulars of a New Competition will be found on page 39.

Palmistry.

(Some delineations crowded out of page 40.)

Ranee (Keswick).—You have sent me six impressions but none are good enough for me to answer your questions. You will certainly marry, but cannot give date. There is more money for you in the future, and plenty of variety and travelling. Certainly write to me if you like, but you must mention your pseudonym or I shall never know you again.

Darkie (London, N.W.)—Yes, you will. There is a change in your business at thirty, which will be far the better. Always sleep over any important decision.

Birdie (Brighton).—I am exceedingly sorry, but your hands are not good enough for me to tell you much; can you but send me better ones? There is a great change coming to you before forty. You have plenty of talent; why not try and turn it to account?

E. V. (Gloucester).—Your impressions have arrived hopelessly smudged. I can only tell you, vaguely, that your prospects will improve, and your life will change between now and forty.

G. T. P. (India).—Your future will be happy and prosperous. You will marry a man more dark than fair. You must take care at the present time not to overtry your strength. You have a strong hand, and should have a powerful influence over men.

Olive (India).—Both you and your sister's impressions are very bad, but yours are worse than hers. Can you not send me better ones? You will certainly marry, but cannot give date. As far as I can see, your future looks peaceful.

Middlesex Marsh.—Success and prosperity are in your hand, but you have not told me your age, so cannot say whether it is past, present, or future. Take care of yourself when you are thirty-five. Your will is strong enough to enable you to succeed in anything.

Acorn (Kent).—There is a change coming for you very shortly, and it should be for the better. Your marriage lies entirely in your own hands. There is an influence in your life at the present time.

C. M. K. (Tooting).—Marriage is shown before thirty-five. The man is dark. You are very sympathetic. Have you ever tried nursing? The letter P., N., and L. are marked.

Tiny Tim (Birmingham).—The happiest part of your life is to come; marriage is very close; there should be a change in your present occupation very shortly. You will get your wish.

E. L. (Tunbridge).—Marriage shows before thirty-seven. You know the man now. I can see the letters H., A., and R. marked. You had some trouble between twenty-seven and thirty, and also in your early childhood.

E. E. N. (Lincolnshire).—You will be better off after twenty-five. You have a happy married life before you. The man will be moderately dark, with blue eyes.

H. J. M. A. S. (Haslemere).—You will marry and be much more prosperous afterwards. You are very observant, especially about small matters.

Sparkling Bill (Haslemere).—No, I think not. He will be moderately dark. You will have five children.

Ivy (Bath).—Yes, and be very prosperous afterwards. Your health, so far as I can tell from bad impressions, should be good; but you will suffer from indigestion after thirty.

May (Bath).—Your impressions are very bad. Your lines are so blotted I cannot see what health you will have. You will marry, and, as far as I can see, there is a change coming very shortly.

Flossie (Leeds).—You will have to work before success comes to you. You were not a strong child, but your health will improve if you take care of yourself. Your future prosperity lies greatly in your own hands.

Jinny (Leyburn).—Yes, but I do not think you know him now. You will be very prosperous in the future. You have a very sympathetic nature.

Mouzie (Leyburn).—Yes, but you must not make so many little worries for yourself. You will marry about twenty-five, and should shortly meet the man.

Emily S. D. (Carlisle).—You have artistic tastes and a love of music. Your immediate prospects are good. There is a change in your occupation before twenty-eight. You must be careful just at the present time.

Blue Eyes (Edinburgh).—Your left hand is unreadable. As far as I can tell from the right one, your marriage will bring you money, and you will have three children. You have a chance of marrying in the present.

Trannie (Peckham).—I can only see three children, but your impressions are too bad to say for certain, or to answer your second question. Much prosperity shows in the future.

Gwendoline V. (Blandford).—You have not told me your age. Marriage is shown; also one long voyage. Your future will be prosperous and happy.

Lilian (Middlesboro').—Soon after twenty-five. You have not met him yet. I cannot tell his profession from your hand.

Princess Yum Yum (Dartford).—Your impressions are all smudged. There is a strong influence in your hand at the present time, but I cannot [illegible] how it ends. Send me better ones next time.

Bumble Crank (Brighton). There is one about thirty-five. You will marry and be better off afterwards. Try and not meet your troubles half-way.

Gipsy Lass (Carnarvon).—You will certainly be married, but do not be in too great a hurry. I advise you to become a competent dressmaker before you try for a lady's maid's situation. It gives you such a much better chance. Your prospects improve greatly later on.

B. M. R.—By dressmaking. You are clear-headed and orderly in your ideas. Good taste is shown.

Dorothea (Boston).—Your impressions are almost hopeless. Your prospects improve about thirty-five. Your health will be good; but you must never overtax your strength, for you very easily run down.

Latisha, C. B. (Catford).—You have literary talent, and ought to succeed in that line. You will certainly marry; but not just yet. A broken engagement shows beforehand. You will go abroad after marriage.

Patrick (Catford).—You have a diversity of talent and enough determination to enable you to succeed in anything you take up. You will marry about thirty, and have more money afterwards. The letters H. and D. are marked.

Tomboy (I. J.)—You will be married and comfortably off. Impressions are too bad to answer the other questions.

Kathleen (Kingston).—Yes, you will. One long voyage is indicated; but not for some time. You will be more prosperous after twenty-five.

Louie (Northampton).—Yes, it will br your own fault if you do not. Much prosperity shows in the future, and many changes between thirty and fifty.

Doris (Camberwell).—An unfortunate love affair in your past is one of the events most strongly marked. Marriage within the next three years is another. A change at forty-three, which will affect fate and fortune, is the third.

Fireworks (Northampton).—Yes, before twenty-five. You will be better off afterwards. A great change in your life shows at thirty-five.

Forget-me-not (West Green).—Yes; you know the man now. The best part of your life has to come. Most of your worries you make for yourself, and can be avoided.

Gipsy (Halifax).—They will improve within the next three years. You will travel before thirty-five, also later on in life. A great change shows at thirty-three.

Tartan (Halifax).—Your marriage will make you more prosperous; it will be a very happy one. A chance of travelling shows after twenty-five. I should advise you to stay in your situation for the present.

Mystified (Halifax).—(1) Yes, more especially after thirty, and through your own doing. (2) Yes. I think it would, but do nothing in a hurry. (3) There are changes in your life at thirty and thirty-five. You have a clever hand and should do well.

Laura (Glasgow).—Your impressions are all smudged, and I cannot tell anything. You have an affectionate disposition but are very obstinate.

Snainton.—You will have plenty of changes between now and fifty, and you will have the chance of marrying before forty. You will give up your profession after marriage.

Sphinx.—Before twenty-six. Your future life will be very happy. The letters N. and T. are marked.

Mab (near Hampton Court).—You ought to be before thirty-two, but your impressions are not good enough to say definitely. You have a clever hand, and would succeed in most things you took up. There is more money within the next three years.

Saxon (Halifax).—Your impressions are not as good as the others, and a blur coming in the most important part prevents my answering the first question. Your life looks happy. If you are wise you will not marry before you are twenty-seven.

Lachesis.

Nos. 422 to 426. Tailor Coats for the Early Spring.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Coats or Skirt, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Notes of the Month.

THE prevalence of neat stitching by way of ornamenting tailor gowns—whether it is done on the cloth itself, or to secure the cloth straps now so much seen—tries dressmakers and tailors who have not a first-class sewing machine. Coarse stitching is worse than nothing. We must have rows of even stitches, perfectly neat and handsome, and to do this we must have well-made, polished needles which do not stab and disfigure the cloth. In fact, we want a Singer's sewing machine. The Singer Manufacturing Company supply the machines which turn out our smart military uniforms, and they supply also our big manufacturing tailors with their speciality machines, which enable them to turn out highly ornamented coats and skirts at a minimum price. Singer's have a machine to do those beautiful corded effects in lovely patterns, which delight admirers of good tailor work. They have machines to sew on five to ten rows of braid at the same time; they have machines to make buttonholes, and others to sew on buttons, &c. To judge of the perfection of the work turned out by Singer sewing machines, one should see the art pictures and panels turned out on the ordinary machines manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. Words can hardly describe these paintings by the needle, which equal in effect the paintings of the brush. At the headquarters for the British Isles of the Singer Manufacturing Company (42 and 43, St. Paul's Churchyard) a perfect gallery of these art works is to be seen; also a bevy of young ladies producing new art specimens. Lessons in art embroidery are given gratis to any purchaser of a machine—the ordinary treadle sewing machine used in dressmaking, no speciality machine for the one purpose. Singer's depôts are all over the country; but any information can be obtained from the headquarters (St. Paul's Churchyard), which is the wholesale department for the British Isles. The machines are of all prices, some of them being turned out of a highly-ornamental character, to suit well-furnished rooms. An exceedingly good treadle machine can be had for less than £9. With all these advantages the hand and treadle Singer's sewing machines are very easy to manage, and can be understood by the least brilliant of workers.

IT is not generally known that a valuable system of life and fire insurance is worked in connection with the Singer sewing machines. Anyone purchasing a machine for cash down not only gets a large reduction in the price, but also gets a guarantee that should the machine be destroyed by fire within twelve months of the purchase a new one of the same value will be given free of any extra charge. Then, if the machine is being purchased by easy instalments, its loss by fire stops the necessity for any further payments. And should the purchaser die while the easy payments are in progress, the machine (without any further payments) becomes the property of the widow or heir. This last boon is a great one. The present of a partially-paid up machine (perhaps only *one* payment has been made) means bread for a poor widow suddenly deprived of her husband's support.

THE skin is the true index to the state of health, and it is the first thing to suffer from chronic inward disturbance; on the other hand unhealthiness of the skin is sure to react on the body's vital parts. Hence the necessity to cure skin affections, quite apart from the natural desire to improve what ought to be the the body's greatest beauty, but which is too often its chief disfigurement. A cosmetic then should be compounded on sound scientific medical principles, whether it takes the form of soap, toilet water, &c. The antiseptic and astringent preparations called Tcilma (English, but prepared in France) fulfil the required conditions of a genuine skin beautifier. The Tcilma soaps are delicious—the Tcilma transparent soap, the Tcilma Castille soap, &c. Unscented soap costs 5d. the tablet; scented with Iris it costs 10d. Amber-scented soaps are 2s. the tablet, the transparent Tcilma costing 1s. the pot. The valuable Tcilma antiseptic water is in bottles, 1s. each. The preparations give wonderful purity and softness to the skin, which is no temporary improvement. They can be had from any perfumers and stores. The wholesale agents (who will supply name of nearest agent) are Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

A DELIGHTFUL cleansing agent lately introduced by Messrs. Lever Brothers (the manufacturers of Sunlight Soap) is "Lux." Dissolved in boiling water, it produces a most effective lather, which will not injure the most delicate article—in fact it makes a delightful bath lather and shampoo. A tablespoonful of Lux in a gallon of boiling water washes flannels, blankets, and all woollen garments without trouble and without rubbing. A little stronger solution is the best lather for washing laces and dainty articles which will not stand rubbing of any description. "Lux" is wonderful stuff. It is invaluable in the kitchen for washing silver, &c. It can be had from all grocers and stores.

No. 427. A RENOVATED TEA GOWN.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 1s. 0½d., *post free, of* MADAME MYRA, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

WE are now thinking of getting out our old cycles or of purchasing a new one. Seekers after a capital machine of moderate price cannot do better than look at the Silver Queen cycles (manufactured for ladies by the British Cycle Manufacturing Company, the makers of the famous Royal Ajax cycles for men). A dainty little safety "Silver Queen" machine can be had for £12 19s. 6d., with dust-proof ball bearings, and either A1 Clincher, Clipper, Dunlop, or Warwick tyres (detachable, but non-slipping). Every lady rider should see this pretty, easy, and useful machine. An illustrated and fully explanatory catalogue can be had post free from the British Cycle Manufacturing Co., Liverpool. Accessories (lamp, gong, &c.) are included in the price of the machine.

FOR visiting dresses English face cloth is immensely used, made up in the simplest fashion, but with very harmonious lines. They are trimmed with narrow bands of velvet matching the cloth, and with deep chenille and silk-knotted fringes. In this style a very pretty costume is of nut-brown cloth, the skirt has a tunic, rounded at the sides, edged with chenille fringe, forming one broad pleat, widening downwards at the back. The bodice is draped at the side, and is trimmed with a hanging fringe. On the shoulders is a cape, edged with a narrow piping of orange velvet. The upright collar and yoke are of orange velvet, embroidered with nut-brown chenille. With this costume was worn a velvet toque, turned up at the side, with large aigrettes of nut-brown and orange mixed. The day being cold, a large sable stole was worn over the shoulders, and the hands were comfortably concealed in a large sable muff, trimmed with two natural heads of sable in a velvet orange bow.

VELVET visiting costumes are being prepared for the colder spring days, and velveteen (we call it *velours Anglais*) is often substituted for real Lyons velvet. These gowns are becoming to all ages, suited to many varied circumstances, and yet are simple at the same time. A rich velvet suits most people marvellously, but the colour must be carefully selected. The velvet should be of extremely fine quality, and is therefore much more costly than other materials. A poor velvet does not look well; it creases and becomes shiny almost directly, and yet is too dear for the service it will render. Far better is *velours Anglais* (velveteen).

VELVET being used as evening dresses, purchasers should be on their guard against the attractions of bright velvets. Turquoise, pink, mauve, drab, cream, pearl grey, orange, even looked very well in the piece. But their pale shades have not, by night, the brilliancy of satin, faille, or damask. There must be a certain richness of tone to give the velvet those reflections in the broken pleats that give it all its value. One gets effects of *chiaroscuro* with pale tints, but they are colourless in full light, and the material looks cottony and poor; it is quite otherwise with bright colours, such as "Louise" blue, meadow-green, bishop's violet, ruby, or plum colour, all of which look extremely well by artificial light.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLOURED FASHION PLATE

PRESENTED WITH THIS NUMBER.

FIG 1. Lovely court dress. Princess dress of spotted net (48-60 inches wide) in seven gores, a double front, two side pieces on each side, and two backs. Pattern is half the dress. The lower part is cut on the principle of the seven-gore shaped skirt, which flutes at the feet. A small pleat is made under the arm in the front breadth (single notch), where it joins the side piece of the front. The pieces are seamed together according to the notches. The net dress is made apart from its foundation of pink silk, which is cut in ten gores—a four-piece front, two side pieces on each side, and two backs. The net and satin are made up together only at the seam under the arms (where the gown closes on the left). The net dress is trimmed with a guipure application. The silk dress is finished with a false hem covered with a pinked-out silk frill. A lace application finishes the bodice top. The tiny shoulder strap is seamed at the top; it is covered with lace or passementerie. On the left is a bow of net or chiffon, with long ends. Court train of paune, lined with the same silk as the dress foundation. Pattern of the whole train (one piece) is given, as one side is mounted in two pleats on the shoulder (beneath a feather), the other side sloping off, and held beneath the pleats by a few stitches at the waist. The pattern is made up of three breadths of material. It is interlined with muslin, and is decorated with bunches of feathers. The seamed silk lining is slip-stitched to the turned train edge. Quantity of material required for the train, 10 yards of 20-inch material and the same amount of silk lining;

for the gown, 11 yards of silk and 7 yards of double width net, net having no "up and down." The breadths can be cut into each other by reversing. The entire train measures 3 yards 11 inches from the shoulder.

Fig. 2. Beautiful coat wrap of mauve satin cloth, cut in five breadths; a back, a wide side piece (cut with a side piece of the front) on each side, and two double-breasted fronts. The revers, cut with the fronts, are faced with chinchilla. The coat is lined with mauve silk (over domet) seamed apart. Three-piece collar, stiffened, faced with fur. Decorate the coat edge with lace applications. Two-piece sleeve with large fur cuff, mounted on tailor canvas, lined with silk. Without cloth facings, the coat will take 6 yards of 48-inch cloth.

Fig. 3. Cut a seven-gore shaped skirt in daffodil satin. Make and hem it. Over it mount an accordion pleated skirt (seven breadths seamed and hemmed apart) of white chiffon. Tunic of white lace—a tablier and back breadth, made of a shawl or cut from piece lace. It is decorated with applications of black sequin net, or lace. Cut a bodice lining in primrose satin, with double right front, so that it hooks to the left front, and crosses to fasten under the left arm. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side seams. Drape with a full back and front of chiffon. Finish the seams. One-piece lace sleeve (unlined), shaped by a dart below the elbow, and lace bow. Quantity of material required, 22-inch satin, 12 yards · 45-inch chiffon, 7 yards; 22-inch piece lace, 2 yards.

Fig. 4. Cut and make a coloured silk lining, cut on the principle of Fig. 1. Arrange on it black net, pleated to the figure. The net and silk should be seamed apart, except the seams under the arms. Bone with care. Trim with moonlight sequins, passementerie, and lilies of the valley. Unlined net sleeve (one piece). Quantity of material required, 22-inch silk, 11 yards; net (54—60 inches), 8 yards.

Fig. 5. Cut a satin skirt like Fig. 3, lining with silk or muslin. Finish with a false satin hem, covered with a pinked-out frill of silk or satin. Decorate with roses. Cut and make a satin lining (with round neck) on the principle of fig. 3. Drape with two pieces of embroidered chiffon. Finish the seams. A puff of chiffon makes sleeves. Bouquet of roses. Quantity of 22-inch satin required, 12 yards.

THE GIRL WHO WAS A QUEEN.

Great Yarmouth has this year had an unprecedented season, and a herring fishing that has beaten the record, and, take it all round, has been having a real good time. Miss Rosa Cox, of 35, Rodney Road, daughter of Mr. J. H. Cox, a well-known fishing boat-owner and merchant, whom her mother called "a Queen" to a local reporter, has enjoyed the better times in a manner calling for special mention, and her history has appeared in the *Yarmouth Independent*.

Tripping with all the alertness of good health into her father's drawing-room, Miss Cox brightly, and with a smile, told an interesting story, which is given below in her own words:—

"For a very long time," she said, "I suffered from anæmia and chronic indigestion, with pains across the chest, and all about me. I got into such a state that I dared not fasten my clothes, for I could not bear them to touch me. I lost my appetite, and became so depressed that I used to come home sobbing, and I thought I should have to give up altogether."

Miss Cox, Yarmouth (from a photograph).

Miss Cox, we may state, is now actively employed in one of the largest drapery establishments in Yarmouth.

Continuing her narrative, Miss Cox said:—"The pains cut me like a knife. I couldn't even bear to go to the front door, the air hurt me so much. A doctor attended me, but I got no better. Pinching my cheeks, he said, 'I never saw any like yours.'"

"You look remarkably well now," the reporter observed, with perfect sincerity: "what brought about the change for the better?"

"Well," was the reply, "I had heard a great deal about Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, but I hadn't much faith, because I had tried so many medicines, and they had not done me any good. However, my mother wrote and asked for advice; I was advised to take some of Dr. Williams' pink pills, as similar cases to my own had been cured by this medicine. I must tell you that I took several boxes before I felt any great benefit, but now I feel like a different person entirely. I got so much better that I stopped taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for a time; but I decided to begin again, to make sure of a permanent cure, and even now take them occasionally. I have taken eleven boxes in all."

"She is a Queen compared with what she was," the mother, who was present at the interview, gratefully exclaimed.

Such cases as this—cases where sickly, languid girls, without colour or energy; and weak, nervous men, who seemed as if they would never be very strong, have been transformed by Dr. Williams' pink pills, may be heard of in every neighbourhood. New blood in every dose: that is what they give; and with this new blood, which is new life, coursing through the veins, influenza and coughs, which might have been the beginning of consumption, disappear; the fortified system throws off rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, fits, and other nervous diseases; threatened paralysis is kept at bay, and the system learns to utilise its food so that liver sluggishness, indigestion, backache, and the ailments of ladies vanish. To avoid substitutes, which can do no good, bear in mind that it is Dr. Williams' pink pills you want; and if dishonest people try to push substitutes upon you, send direct, enclosing price, two shillings and ninepence a box, or thirteen and ninepence for six boxes, to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn Viaduct, London. These pills are a tonic, the only tonic that does not derange digestion. They are not a purgative.

No. 428. Lovely Theatre Gown.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt or Bodice, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, *95, Regent Street, W.*

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No. 12, CANVAS WORK.—Illustrated by 32 engravings. Contains many beautiful designs that can be applied to a variety of purposes.

No. 13, STOCKING KNITTING. (Part II.)—Deals exhaustively with gentlemen's cycling stockings with ornamental tops, ladies' decorated stockings, clox, openwork fronts, &c. 12 Illustrations.

No. 14, SIMPLE EMBROIDERIES.—Contains 29 Illustrations of simple but effective embroideries worked on such ordinary and easily obtained materials as cretonne, huckaback, glass cloth, &c. The instructions and diagrams are very clear and explicit.

No. 15, WOOL CROCHET WORK. (Part II.)—14 Illustrations. Very pretty designs for working Shawls, Sofa Rugs, Ladies' Vests, Tam-o'-Shanter, Infants' Jacket and Shoes.

No. 16, FILET GUIPURE LACE.—Contains some very beautiful designs. The working is simply described, and the merest novice could not fail to understand the very careful designs and sketches (27 in number) which accompany the letterpress.

No. 17, CROCHET LACE.—20 Illustrations of Link Pattern, Maltese, Diamond, Fan and Braid Lace. The descriptions are carefully written, and some very handsome designs are given.

No. 18, LACE BRAID WORK.—Illustrated by 32 engravings. Describes the working of Picotina, Honiton Lace, Pompadour, and other Embroideries suitable for Tea and Sideboard Cloths. Duchesse Table Covers, Sachets, Book Covers, &c.

No. 19, WOOL KNITTING.—How to knit Babies' Boots, Gaiters, Socks, and Bonnets, Shawls, Underskirts, &c. 20 Illustrations.

No. 20, RIBBON & OTHER EMBROIDERIES.—Contains a variety of designs for Tea-Cloths, Table Centres, Tea Cosies, Nightdress Cosies, Cushion Covers, &c. 27 Illustrations.

No. 21, SMOCKING. (Part II.)—Illustrated by 29 engravings. Contains some very pretty and effective designs, all of which can easily be worked by following the simple instructions given.

No. 22, DRESSMAKING. (Part I.—The Bodice).—Treats of the Choice of Materials, Self-Measurement: Cutting, Fitting, Pressing and Boning Bodices. Illustrated by nearly 30 diagrams.

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Shopping by Post.

WE are now in the month when the planting of seeds, perennials, &c., occupy the attention of home gardeners. To such amateurs I draw attention to Kelway's Manual of Horticulture for 1900. It is a valuable assistant, for it points out what we can get, fully describing it, and (in many cases) illustrating it. This valuable Manual is published by Messrs. Kelway and Son, Langport, Somerset, who supply at wonderfully moderate rates all varieties of hardy plants, bulbs, seeds, &c. The Manual is beautifully arranged, and is in reality an exhaustive summary of garden and greenhouse fruit and flowers. Its Garden Calendar (what to plant and sow month by month) alone is of great value.

Cycling is about to recommence, and few cyclists, even if they cling to longcloth as their ordinary underwear, run the risks of using it for cycling. Now is the time to set up hygienic woollen combinations of spring weight, so now is the time to write off to the British Hygienic Woollen Company, Leicester, for an illustrated price-list of their pure wool vests, combinations, &c. Cotton mixtures are not to be recommended. In fact, the garment to choose is one of the well-shaped pure wool combinations of the British Hygienic Woollen Company. The garments are of pure wool, they are unshrinkable, they are to be had in various weights, they are beautifully made, and they are *durable*. A great deal of their durability is owing to the fact that the various portions of the garments as much as possible are *woven* to shape—hence the seams have woven, not *raw*, edges, and the seams consequently do not fray.

Doctors hold no divided opinion upon the subject of garters; they advocate good stocking suspenders like the "Velvet Grip." Those who have worn the Velvet Grip Suspenders know the comfort they have derived from them. These suspenders are now to be had in wide silk, frilled at both edges. This gives to them a most attractive appearance, and as they are obtainable in cardinal, pink, light blue, and black, the most fastidious tastes are satisfied. A woman at all particular in the choice of her underclothing must needs pride herself in the whiteness of her apparel, and the pleasing contrast afforded by any little fancy colouring that may be intelligently introduced. The Velvet Grip Suspenders can be had at any drapers' or ladies' outfitter. They can be had with or without a belt. Without belt each suspender is supplied with a neat safety-pin to attach to the corset edge or knickerbocker band. The finish of the suspender is remarkably good.

Every woman with a little leisure on her hands is endeavouring to assist our men at the front by contributing to their comfort. Great personal suffering can be alleviated or avoided, and valuable health be preserved by supplying our soldiers with the knitted and crocheted underwear, which is the warmest and most hygienic possible. Simple patterns should be selected, and good yarns in khaki shade be employed. Among the valuable Beehive Wools there is a variety of khaki shades in the special wools required for such knitted garments. The Beehive Scotch Fingerings and Wheeling wools are admirable, and they are very pretty in their soft khaki shades. No difficulty should be found in getting these wools. All fancy Berlin wool shops keep the Beehive wools, or ladies can write straight to the manufacturers, J. and J. Baldwin, Clarke Bridge Mills, Halifax.

No. 429. A Chiffon Blouse.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 *to* 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, Blouse 6½*d., post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

PATENTS.

We have no doubt that many of our readers are continually devising some new and useful ideas, several of which, no doubt, if properly introduced, would turn out very profitable investments. We therefore have pleasure in inviting all our inventive readers to write to the Editor of Myra's Journal, marking the envelope "*Patents.*" Our expert will deal with the matter and reply direct. Entire secrecy will be observed concerning all such communications.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA—The Queen of Cocoas.
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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA—The Queen of Cocoas.

Palmistry.

(Some answers crowded out of Page 40.)

C. F. (Kilburn).—You have plenty of ability, and ought to get on well. You will marry before you are twenty-seven, but it will not be your first love. Your business will improve later on.

Maud (London).—Your impressions are too bad for delineation. I think there will be a change for you within the year, which looks like travelling. There is a further one at thirty-five.

On the Shelf (Dublin).—You must send me better impressions before I can answer your questions. You are very impulsive and quick-tempered, but you do not bear malice. You are kind-hearted and generous.

Toton (Rotherfield).—Your impressions are almost hopeless. I can see nothing more than a change in your life at thirty-five, and another at forty-five. You must send me better ones next month.

Amy Davis (Essex).—You will have the chance of marrying before you are fifty. You do not know the man now. You have had two love affairs in the past.

Scarecrow (North Kensington).—You are clear-headed, and have an artistic hand, but require a great deal more determination. Things seem to be much more prosperous after thirty-five. You have had one unlucky love affair; the next will be more fortunate, and you might be married any time from now.

Jennie D. (Middlesbrough).—Your impressions are very bad, so I cannot answer your questions. Marriage is marked but not just yet. Your circumstances will improve afterwards; there is a change in your life at thirty-five, and another at forty-four.

Ivy Leaf (A. G. B.).—I can tell nothing from the drawing you sent me. Send me proper impressions next month. They are very easy to take.

Tottie.—Yes, you do; but you will not marry him. Do not be in too great a hurry. There is so much time before you. The man you marry will be fair and well off.

Pearls (Nova Scotia).—The man you marry you do not know now. Take care what you are doing at thirty-five, for at that period you must be very prudent, and never decide anything in a hurry. There will be a great change in your life then, and a further one at forty-three.

Nancy (Leicester).—Yes, you will; but, as far as I can tell from indistinct impressions, not just yet. Your life looks happy in the future. Be careful of yourself at thirty.

Anxious (Bedford).—Your money affairs ought to improve shortly. I would advise you not to start a fresh trade so late in life. You must be careful not to overtax your strength at the present time.

Twilight (Dewsbury).—You are clever and observant about little things, and ought to follow something which would give your love of detail scope. Your health ought to improve after twenty-five. You will not marry until after that date. Your impressions were not very good.

E. R. G. (Southwark).—You will marry, but not just yet; and you will be much more prosperous afterwards. You must not worry so much about trifles or meet your troubles half way.

Cold Hands.—You have not told me your age, so cannot answer your questions. I think you are well suited to the capacity of a dressmaker. You will marry a man you have known some time.

Heartsease (Leeds).—You will marry about thirty, and there is more money for you in the future. Between thirty-five and forty there will be many changes, one of which will be widowhood.

Auburn (Leeds).—No, you will not know him until just a little time before you marry him. It should take place about twenty-seven, and he will be comfortably off. You will live until old age.

Gipsy (Helensburgh).—I think you will do very well in your present undertaking, and would advise you to continue with it. Your position will improve after thirty-one, and travelling is indicated later on.

Maud (Glasgow).—Your impressions are too bad for me to foresee your marriage. You have determination enough to make you succeed in anything you undertake. I am sure the future will be much brighter than the past.

Green Eyes (Eastbourne).—You must send me better impressions before I can answer your questions. Your marriage looks very near; but I cannot describe the man from such a blurr. You have some ambition, and generally look on the best side of life.

Orion (Surrey).—About thirty. You would make an excellent sick nurse. As far as I can tell from bad impressions, your life seems happy and prosperous in the future.

Judy (Surrey).—You certainly ought to succeed in literature. Your talent lies more in the way of fiction than in anything else. Your impressions are too bad to answer the other questions; but I think there will be some travelling before fifty.

Lily Pio (Leyburn).—Yes, you have very deep feelings. You will marry about twenty-seven, or perhaps sooner. You have not yet met your fate; I think he will be very dark.

E. Starr.—You will certainly marry. More money comes to you about thirty-four. You have the minutes faculty strongly developed, and would do well at fine work. More determination is necessary.

Grace (London).—You are very sensitive and take things to heart too much. You have a happy marriage before you, and will be in comfortable circumstances. After thirty-five there is more money.

Nancy (Anerly).—Yes. You are very well suited for such work. You will marry, and later on travelling is shown.

Marol.—Your impressions are very bad. As far as I can see your marriage will be a happy one. I do not think you will ever be in want.

Eileen (Norwood).—Your hands are very indistinct. You must send me better ones and I will answer your questions. You are generous and sympathetic, and have plenty of determination.

Mary Ann.—You have many changes in the future. One at thirty-two, another at thirty-five, and a third at forty-four. The second will bring you more money.

THE ART OF BONING DRESSES.—Superb fitting is obtained by boning with ANTARCTIC Real Whalebone, which requires no piercing, and will not split. The Antarctic Real Whalebone, the latest and perfect dress necessity, is unbreakable and close fitting, setting off the figure.

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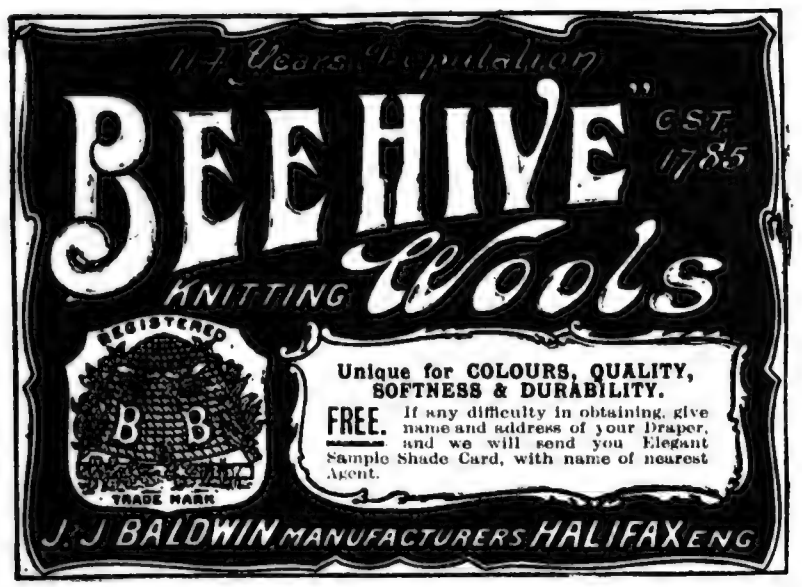
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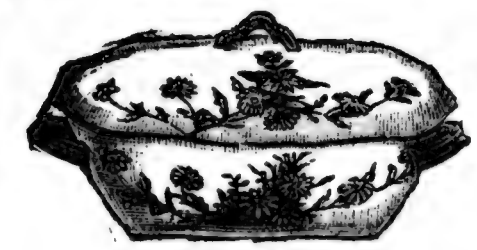

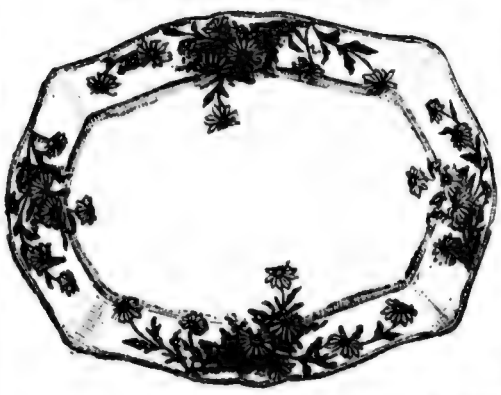

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Employments for Ladies.

LADY ACCOUNTANTS.

THIS is one of the professions which I cannot help feeling is distinctly suited to the capabilities of the weaker sex. There are many women who possess a talent almost amounting to genius for accounts, but who have exercised their abilities solely in the regulation of the monetary A B C of the household books.

It is to those possessed of this talent that I would address these words.

At the very first it would be well to explain to those who are desirous of taking up this work, that so far the Institute of Chartered Accountants has sternly refused to admit women either to its examinations or membership.

Some years ago this body was memorialised by the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, in a vain effort to induce it to extend its benefits to women; perhaps, it may be surmised, it was not without fear of the effect that might ensue from such leniency, in the way of increased competition, that induced this decision. However that may be, women are still sternly excluded from the Institue of Chartered Accountants; but this fact will not deter the earnest, ambitious, hard-working girl from achieving her object.

The path may be stony, but the goal is worth the toil, and as this refusal does not make such work impossible, it will serve but as a spice to the sauce of endeavour.

In the first place, it is essential to be thoroughly qualified in every department of this work, for at any time the Institute might revoke its decision, and she would then be able to be examined for the coveted qualifications.

In the first place, unless exempted by a certificate of the Oxford or Cambridge "locals," and the London Matriculation—it is necessary to pass the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The subjects are such as come in the ordinary course of study of every well-educated girl, and in any case it would not require much preparation to get them up.

Full particulars of this examination—and those exempting from it—may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, Moorgate Place, E.C.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that chartered accountants are not allowed to receive ladies as pupils.

Nevertheless, a girl should receive the same training, as a boy, and be articled for five years to an office where she may gain every variety of experience of accounts.

The cost of training is not more expensive than that of most professions requiring a specially-educated mind to conduct them properly, and from £100 to £150 may, roughly speaking, be said to be a fair estimate. The necessary books would come to a few pounds more.

It is more difficult to decide the question of salary; but it is certain that a thoroughly well-qualified woman would not be likely to earn very much less than a man.

About £100 a year would be the average pay for a woman who had passed the final examination, and of course she might develop into a fully-fledged accountant, with an office and *clientèle* of her own.

It is necessary to begin early in life—in the teens, in fact—and sixteen or seventeen would be a suitable age. There does not seem to be much chance for anyone desirous of taking this work up later in life; in fact, it is not at all desirable.

A premium is always required, and it is impossible to say exactly when a girl would begin to earn a salary. This depends much on individual arrangement.

There are three examinations. First, that dealing with general education, which is held prior to the candidate being articled; second—called the Intermediate—takes place at the close of the half term of articles, and consists of book-keeping, principles of the law relating to "accounts, manufacturing, and joint-stock companies; also the rights and duties of liquidators, trustees, and receivers." The third, and final, deals with the highest branches of accountancy and audit work, and takes place after the completion of articles.

The woman who aims at becoming a public accountant will have plenty of arduous work of a particularly trying kind, but at the same time she cannot fail to improve mentally during the whole of her training. "The profession of accountant, after the pattern of chartered accountant, deals with a theoretical and practical knowledge of all the multifarious systems of accounts gained under the supervision of a public accountant, auditing, and the principles of law that touch upon all the financial matters undertaken by accountants, besides a training and experience in all business and financial matters that any man or woman might be proud to possess."

Nos. 430 to 438. Outfitting for Ladies.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, each 6½*d., of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

A CROCHET CAPE.

This dressy cape consists of a square yoke to which a full ruffle is added, trimmed with bows of satin ribbon. For evening wear a light shade of wool makes a very fascinating garment, while for day wear or a seaside wrap black is both handsome and serviceable. First prepare a paper pattern of the yoke, take Berlin wool and a bone needle and begin at the lower edge of the back with a chain of the length required.

1st row:—miss 1st stitch, * make 1 loop in each of next 4 stitches, there are 5 stitches on needle, pull wool through 4 loops, 1 chain, repeat from *.

Evening Shoulder Cape.

Return row:—4 chain, * wool through 2 loops, 3 chain, repeat from *. At the end of row omit the 3 chain.

2nd row:—1 chain, * wool through the next stitch worked off in last row going into the stitch with which it was worked off, a loop through the next chain, then a loop through that stitch of the foundation chain through which the first of the next group of 4 loops in the last row was taken, drawing this loop out as long as the rest, around the chain above it twice by turns wool over needle take a loop, wool over loop through next chain pull through all the loops taken from *; repeat to end of row. Return row same as last return row.

Go on working in this manner till yoke is finished, comparing work with pattern, widening or narrowing as required, being careful to have the stitches of each row coming between those of 1st row. The yoke is edged, exclusive of the neck, with several rows of crochet.

1st row:—a single crochet in every stitch, widening at the corners.

2nd row:—a double crochet on every stitch. When finished a narrow ribbon is drawn through this.

(Concluded on page 43.)

A Lesson in Tailoring.

A SMART THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COAT.

A VERY smart type of semi-long, semi-fitting coat (it can hardly be called a sacque) has appeared this spring, to be used first of all as a spring wrap, and later on as a covering for our smart summer gowns on duller days. It has been decreed that gowns are to be very light and elaborate this summer, and as the clerk of the weather is not always favourable to this sort of thing, experts have taken time by the forelock and anticipated any difficulties in the matter by introducing these charming coats.

They must not be looked upon as a mere over-all wrap. There is nothing rough and ready in these

No. 434. A Tailor Coat.

For Description see this Page.

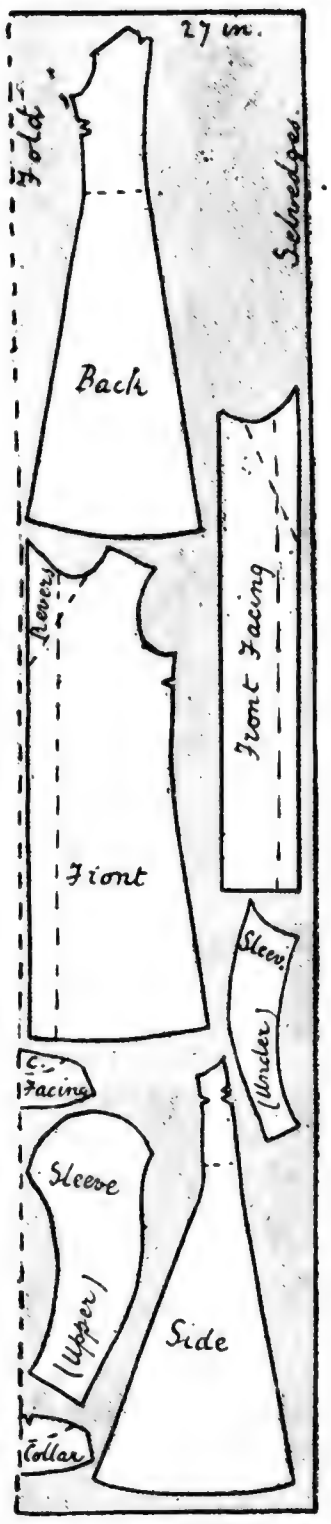
Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

utility garments, and they should not be made up in coarse, heavy materials. Good light coating of some delicate shade (pale grey or putty tints are the favourites) is selected, decorated with silk strapping or beautiful stitching in white or self-colour silk. These coats will be largely seen at the Derby and other races.

A very pretty model (No. 434) is illustrated on this page. It is slightly double-breasted, can be strapped or stitched, can fasten invisibly (buttonholes made in the right front facing), or the buttonholes can be made through the right front, so that the buttons show.

The pattern of the coat consists of six pieces—one back, one front (cut with the revers), one side piece, half the reefer collar, the upper and under sleeve. The diagram (No. 435) shows the six pieces of the pattern laid on four yards of 54-inch coating, which has been doubled in half lengthwise, so that the selvedges meet. Spaces are marked out for the facing of fronts and collar, which are cut, of course, on the front and collar patterns. The pattern of the collar (facing also) has its back edge on the fold, so that it is cut in a single piece. The other pieces are cut in duplicate.

The coat fronts, sides, and backs are tacked together according to the notches. The coat is fitted, the seams are stitched and pressed. The stitched (or strap) decoration is done partly



No. 435. Diagram of Coat Pattern.

before, partly after these operations. The line of decoration across the bust and back is more easily done when the two backs are seamed before the other pieces are tacked together. If stitching is resolved upon, the scallops must be carefully measured and marked out on the coating by lines of tacking. If straps are preferred, the same operation is carried out; but, before doing it, three pieces of coating must be tacked previously in place on the back (the two pieces seamed together) and fronts, the superfluous coating being cut away when the stitching is completed. The greatest care must be taken that the stitching on the two fronts exactly coincides, making one straight line of scallops.

After the coat has been seamed and pressed, the strapping or stitching decorations is arranged near the lower edge. If straps are used, this scalloped decoration should be one entire piece of coating.

The collar is stiffened with muslin, and is seamed to the neck and revers. The edge of collar and coat is turned up all round. The revers part of the front facings and the collar facing are stitched in rows all over, after being seamed together just where the collar and revers turn over together. The stitching should be supported by a muslin lining. Tack the facings in place, and stitch down the edges all round.

The lining, of silk or polonaise, is cut on the coat pattern, the parts faced with coating being, of course, omitted. The lining is seamed and pressed, is tacked in place, and has its edges slipstitched to the coat edges and front facings. The collar facing is felled over the silk lining at the neck seam.

The coating sleeve has the outer seam stitched and pressed before it is decorated. Then the inner seam is made. The wrist is turned in, and stitched down. The lining is seamed apart; it is tacked in place, and its wrist is felled over the turned cloth wrist.

The sleeve, which is not a loose one, should be fitted into the armhole on the wearer. Tack in the sleeve, fit, then stitch in, seaming only the coating of the sleeve, but coating and lining of the armhole. Fell the sleeve lining over the arm seam.

Juliette Heale.

DESCRIPTIONS of our ILLUSTRATIONS

(Concluded from page 36.)

No. 482.—Smart Dressing Gown. (Page 40.)

It is cut in six breadths—two pleated backs (pleats stitched down to semi-fitted lining to hips), a double side piece (fitted with dart), and two double-breasted fronts. The right front is decorated with rows of velvet ribbon. The lower edge is hemmed. Good model for pretty self-colour flannel or cashmere. The lining is of sateen—two backs, two side pieces on each side, two double-breasted fronts (with dart). One-piece collar, striped with velvet, unlined, edged lace. One-piece sleeve—frilled into a lined velvet band, edged lace. Girdle of cord or ribbon. Quantity of 30-inch material required, 11 yards. For flannel, some of the gores will require added corners of material seamed on the straight.

No. 483.—A Novel Bodice. (Page 41.)

Cut and make a bodice lining like No. 438. Cover the top of the centre panel with tucked silk. Veil the rest with a back, two front sides, and a two-piece pleated corselet of cashmere. Finish the seams. Draped satin ribbon (wide) round the pleated plastron, ending in a bow on the left. Band collar of tucked silk, supported by bones. Two-piece sleeve, the shoulder and bell wrist (stiffened, faced silk) trimmed with narrow satin ribbon. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 2 yards; 22-inch silk, 1 yard.

No. 484.—A Strapped Tailor Gown. (Page 45.)

Four-gore skirt, with box-pleat back, good model for cloth. Seam and press the cloth. Tack on each tablier seam a piece of white cloth. Mark out the pattern by measurements and lines of tacking; stitch with white silk; cut away the superfluous cloth. Line with mercerised cotton, cut on the skirt pattern, but seamed apart. Hem cloth and lining together. Chesterfield coat, with one-piece back, two side pieces on each side, and two single-breasted fronts. Tack, fit, and stitch the cloth seams. Tack white cloth on the coat so that the straps on seams (4) and edges are entirely in one piece. Mark out the pattern with tacking. stitch in white silk; then cut away the superfluous cloth. Face the fronts with cloth, turn up the edge all round, and herring-bone down beneath the straps. Seam the collar facing to the front facings, and strap with white cloth (one single piece), as described for the coat edges. Seam the collar in place, slipstitch the facings to the coat. Wide turnings must be left for right front and its facings, to form a lining where facing (holding buttonholes) and front are held together merely with a few stitches between each buttonhole. Line with polonaise (white or coat colour), cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart, its outer edges slipstitched to the cloth edges and facings. Fell the collar facing over the neck seam. Two-piece sleeve, the wrist strapped after the outer seam is made and pressed. Finish the inner seam. Seam the lining (cut on sleeve pattern), slipstitch its wrist to the turned cloth wrist. Tack in the sleeve; stitch the seam; overcast it. Fell the sleeve lining over the seam. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 6½ yards; white cloth, 2 yards.

No. 485. A Confirmation Dress. (Page 46.)

Three-piece skirt of white cloth with bias seam at the back. Make and press the tablier seams. At the lower edge tack a piece of white cloth. Mark out with tacking the two vandyked straps; stitch them. Cut away the superfluous cloth. Tack in place the white mercerised lining, cut on the skirt pattern, seamed apart. Sew the back seam, cloth and lining together. Hem the skirt. There is a small reversed box-pleat at the back. Cut and make a bodice lining on the principle of No. 428. Veil the top with two pieces of tucked silk. Cover the lower part with a back and front of strapped cloth. Finish the seams. Tucked silk collar, supported by bones. Two-piece strapped sleeve. Tulle veil. Quantity of material required, cloth (48 inches), 6 yards. Can be turned out in white serge or veiling, strapped with stitched bias bands of white silk.

Nos. 436 to 438. Three Lovely Draped Skirts.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirts or Bodices, each 6½*d., post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Hints on Economical Dress.

USEFUL DETAILS OF THE TOILETTE.

MANY ladies of limited pin-money have neither the time nor the inclination to face the making of a gown for themselves, to say nothing of that far more difficult thing—a coat. But even these unskilled and busy ones could make pretty odds and ends for themselves, the sort of things that are dear to buy ready-made, yet which are a sheer necessity for a slender purse, as a few complete gowns can be so beautified and varied by their use.

No. 439. An Embroidered Collar.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 3½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

It is a very good plan to get our dressmakers to finish our gowns with a plain inch neckband supplied with three buttonholes (one at the back, two in front). Then we can make a variety of pretty neck finishes to go with the bodice, and thus provide ourselves with variety and never-failing freshness. The neck finish should be mounted on a stiff collar band with two buttonholes in front and a button at the back—this last being inside the band, secured by a flexible hank of silk, which enables one to pass the button easily through the buttonhole of the neck band. A stud should *never* be employed for the back of an ornamental collar.

The fashionable embroidered velvet collars edged with fringe are very handsome and becoming, and can easily be turned out at home for our day blouses and smarter shirts. A pretty example is given at No. 439. It is of blue velvet, mounted on a stiff band; this band must be cut on a good band-collar pattern, with a good curve; straight neck bands are always most unsatisfactory. The embroidery is carried out in pearls and steel, and a rich fringe of the same spreads over the shoulders. This collar hooks at the side. It has the above-described button both front and back, to pass through the buttonholes of the shirt or bodice neck band. If made at home this collar would cost a trifle. Even the fringe can be made at home by threading beads (Head and Sons', 191A, Sloane Street, S.W.), on silk or stout thread, preferably strong silk.

The "neck finish" is one department of utility *chiffons*. Another type—equally important—deals with the filling in of low-necked, sleeveless bodices, to transform evening gowns into day dresses. One of the most useful things of the kind is the complete chemisette. An example is given at No. 440. This is a fitted bodice of lining, buttoning at the back. The waistbelt should be tight, but the lining need not be boned, as it is completely concealed beneath the dress bodice. Indeed, bones add in this case an inconvenient thickness. The ornamental part of the garment (to be visible when the dress bodice is worn over it) is the yoke and coat sleeve, in this case carried out in tucked silk, striped with silk embroidery. The decorative top must reach low enough to fill in any low-necked dress—square, pointed, or oval—or else its utility is curtailed. This dainty chemisette could be made transparent as to the top and sleeves. Tucked muslin and lace would be highly effective. So little material is required for such a garment, that it can be made up of the odds and ends of lace

No. 441. A Tailor Waistcoat.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

and material which every woman has by her. Anyone with a quantity of white ribbon on her hands could carry out this top and sleeve with alternate strips of ribbon and lace. Or lace entirely could be used, threaded with baby ribbon. Mounting it on the fitted lining enables one to adjust it with ease for any low-necked, short-sleeved gown.

No. 442 belongs to the same department. This is a detachable yoke or bodice decoration, and can be used to cover a low neck or to decorate an over-plain high bodice. The yoke and collar are of lace, transparent or lined, according to choice. Collar and yoke are edged with lace flounces, and a velvet bow trims the front. The yoke buttons at the back. The lace of yoke and flounces need not match. Any fragment of embroidered muslin, guipure piece lace, could form the yoke. Three yards of light lace flouncing (narrow and cheap) would supply the decoration.

The sleeve, No. 443, is yet another example of the same type of thing. It is a one-piece lace sleeve (fitted by a dart beneath the elbow), transparent or lined. It is the companion of the yoke No. 442. Unlined, it can be worn with a low-necked dress by the many women who are uneasily conscious of much to be desired in arm-colouring and shape.

With No. 441 we enter a new department of the vast range of utility *chiffons*. This is a smart waistcoat, which, with the huge variety of fronts and sleeveless blouses, are employed to fill in the open fronts of bodices and coats. Everybody should have one of these waistcoats in spotted piqué, white piqué or cloth, or in lace over satin, &c. The back is of lining, supplied with waist strap—just like a gentleman's waistcoat. Three-quarters of a yard of material is required for the double-breasted fronts and reefer collar, which are faced with the material.

No. 442. A Detachable Yoke.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 3½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

The pattern for the lining of the chemisette, No. 440, can be used as a foundation for decorated sleeveless blouses, to wear under open coats and tailor bodices in the spring.

I commend the notice of these pretty things to this spring's brides as necessary details of their trousseau. With the help of No. 440, or of 442 and 443, the bridal gown could be made ready for evening wear, and have neck and sleeves filled in only for the ceremony. The one after-use of a bridal dress is to turn it to evening purposes or a court dress. The once prevalent practice of preserving the bridal gown as a holy relic has long been out of date. Our great-grandchildren will not inherit the piles of lovely old brocades that our generation (and more still that of our mothers) did!

Juliette Heale.

No. 440. A Useful Chemisette.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

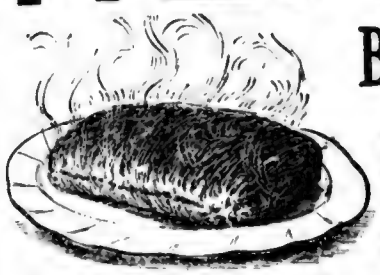
No. 443. A Transparent Sleeve.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 3½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

HEALTH

BY PROPER FOOD.



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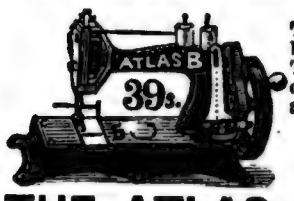

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NURSE THRUSH, 2, Somer's Place, Hyde Park, W., writes:—"I have great pleasure in saying that I have found Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa very beneficial both to myself and patients, and I can highly recommend it to all my friends.
"You can make use of this."

Mrs. GREENING, 46, All Saints Road, Westbourne Park, W.:—"I have carefully tested Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, and I find it extremely refreshing, nourishing, and sustaining. In my capacity as Ladies' Monthly Nurse I am frequently on duty many hours without sleep. I can, therefore, fully appreciate the excellent qualities of your Vi-Cocoa, and shall not fail to recommend it to my numerous patients.
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Lessons in Millinery.

TOQUES just now are all the rage, and I think that every girl ought to bestir herself and make one. A velvet toque is the most useful headgear for the first days of spring.

No. 2 is a pretty sort of toque-hat which does for either. The brim is cut according to diagram

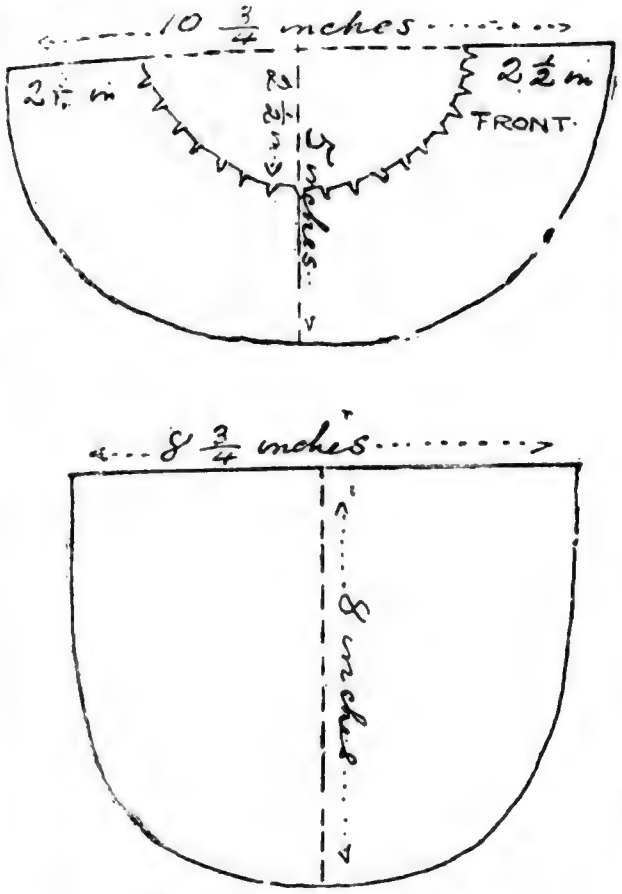

FIG. 1. DIAGRAM OF FIG. 2.

(fig. 1) in sparterie, wired and bound in the usual way, and lined with velvet. A piece of velvet ¾ of a yard in length, cut on the cross, is then brought over the edge and slip-stitched over the lining to form a little rolled hem underneath, and it is then stretched over the outside of the brim and left. The hole for crown-piece is then cut out

FIG. 2.

and a moderately stiff muslin crown put in, the remainder of the velvet is then lined up with a thin leno lining covered with silk of a contrasting colour to the velvet, and the whole is draped through a buckle in front. The feathers, upstanding at the back, form part of a fancy feather piece, which goes in under the buckle; but some rosettes of soft net or chiffon could be used instead, and a paradise plume.

It is important in making and covering a hat or bonnet-shape to decide exactly where you intend your trimmings to be placed in order to hide under them any unavoidable joins in a made hat. If you are not quite certain what style of trimming you intend to have, it is safer before covering the sparterie shape to try the effect of bows, &c., made in paper the colour of your ribbon, or whatever material you intend to use. You can thus get the effect you wish, or the desired angle to suit your particular style, without creasing the materials which you intend using for the trimming. In the hands of those inexperienced in millinery it seems as if the general effect of hat or bonnet is often marred by the trimmings having been "tried" in various ways before they are finally adjusted. I have therefore instituted this plan for beginners.

E. W.

Personal Appearance.

HOW TO MAKE IT MORE ATTRACTIVE.

By Mistress ANNE PAGE.

THE SKIN.

BUSY WOMEN, such as are most of those who read this journal, will not want to be bothered with learnéd chapters about what the skin is, in its construction and compound character, and what its manifold functions are. It will be sufficient for them to know just enough about the outer layer to be able to treat it wisely and to care for it so that it shall, by its brightness and healthiness, add materially to the attractiveness of their personal appearance, instead of detracting therefrom by its dulness, sallowness, dryness, spottiness, or the like.

This outer skin is most accommodating. Where it is exposed to much friction, as over the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet, and so forth—those parts which have to work—it is much thicker and harder than in other parts, such as over the face, where it is very thin, fine, and delicate. This is why a "Skin Treatment," such as the application of glycerine for example, which does very well for the hands, is of no use at all, but rather the reverse, for the face.

Both are important, especially to women in business; for, if it was true that to the Milkmaid of the song her face was her fortune, how much more must this be true of the woman whose daily portion it is to show off the beauty of a fashionable costume, or hat, in a well-lighted show-room? Anyone with the smallest amount of observation must know that in such cases an attractive face, and pretty mobile hands, can make all the difference in securing the customer.

Good health, carefully-chosen diet of the most nourishing, while it may have to be of the most simple and economical, together with scrupulous cleanliness, go a long way towards keeping the complexion bright and pleasant to look upon; but there must be more outward attention given to it yet, to preserve the softness of its texture and its pretty bloom. For instance, many women in towns are obliged to expose themselves to all changes of weather, and to extreme degrees of heat and cold, having to go to and fro to business, often out of hot, close rooms, to cold outer air. These should protect that sensitive skin of the face by wiping it very dry when about to dress for going out, and putting over it a little of Madame Cross's "Beauty Cream," going over all finally with an old silk handkerchief kept for the purpose. This treatment will obviate the ill effects of rough wind, strong sunshine, or smoky atmosphere, and will at the same time render the skin fine and white and satiny.

Of the importance of perfect cleanliness as a beautifier I cannot insist too strongly. This remark, to many, may seem uncalled for; but I make it nevertheless, and I here offer a few suggestions that may be helpful. First, soft, or softened, water should always be used, especially for the face, as there is no greater enemy to any skin than hard water, such as that to be met with in, and about, London. Water may be softened in a variety of ways, by persistent boiling, by the solution in it of ammonia, by the addition of bags filled with bran or oatmeal; but by far the simplest and least trouble-giving method is to put some of Mason's Hard Water Softener into the water overnight, and then to use Glycola Soap, one of the very best for this kind of water.

At night, when the day's work and pleasure are done, a warm bath should be taken, the whole body well washed with soap and water, and thoroughly dried with a rough towel. The parts that have, during the day, been covered with clothes, should be vigorously rubbed with a flesh brush, or rubber glove, such as the one made by Messrs. Cash, of Coventry Frilling fame. Then, before getting into bed, if the face, neck, and wrists are happily yet unwrinkled, a little of Beetham and Son's emollient "Lait Larola" (which may be had for sixpence a bottle at any chemist's) may be gently rubbed into them, and left to be absorbed by the skin. But if there should be the least sign of a line or a "crow's foot," a teaspoonful of Madame Cross' "Wrinkline" must be taken in the palm of one hand, and with the tips of the fingers of the other, smoothed well in along the lines. This preparation seems almost miraculous in its power to iron out those tell-tale signs of one's age and in closing pores that make the skin look coarse by their too-open mouths.

The morning ablution, which if taken regularly, will so invigorate, that work will no longer seem so burdensome, is more simple. The whole body, with the exception of the face, should be sponged with water, from which the chill has been taken, and to which then is added pure vinegar, in the proportion of half a teacupful to the footbath full of water. This will give tone to the body, and help the skin healthily to perform its functions. The face should then be washed in a hand-basin of water, in which is mixed a teaspoonful of "Lait Virginal." A pint of this celebrated Complexion Tonic, once almost priceless, and only used by the beauties of the Royal Court, is sold now for half-a-crown by Mr. Mason, of 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, who has for so many years made the complexion and hair his great studies. When the skin has been dried with a soft towel, the Beauty Cream of which I spoke earlier, may with advantage be applied, and a little lip-salve rubbed into the lips, to prevent their getting rough.

If the skin of face, neck, and hand hands be inclined to dryness, a little Emulsion of Cucumber, or other emollient cream, should be rubbed into it after the bath, and all that is not absorbed wiped off again with a soft towel. On the other hand, should the skin be greasy, it is well not to use too much soap to it, but to substitute bran, oatmeal, or Boraxiline; and to rub on and off again, a little prepared Fuller's Earth afterwards. For every kind of skin there are to be had special emollients or lotions, but of these I must tell you through the correspondence columns, when you write to me, as each case should be individually considered and prescribed for.

So much for the regular daily treatment of the healthy skin. Of "blackheads" pimples, spots, and other blemishes I will talk another time.

(To be continued.)

THE quotation dinner is a variation of the book party, and everyone must represent some quotation. Then there is the "surprise party." Dinner is to be at 8.45, and we are to arrive punctually at 8. All the men go to one room, the ladies to another, there to find a collection of costumes (or rather pieces of costumes), lengths of stuff, flowers, gold braid, and beads, &c., and a supply of make-up materials, and pins of all sorts and sizes. Out of these materials fancy dresses must be improvised in the space of half an hour. After dinner prizes are given for the two best dresses. One might have rather an amusing children's party on the same lines, each child to be accompanied by an older person who would dress it.

WHENEVER one of those cases occurs in which a mistress's treatment of her servant has been marked by amazing heartlessness and unfairness, even the most advanced among us feel inclined to agree with the scoffers who tell us it were well to leave bigger matters to the Man until we have learnt to deal more sanely with these purely domestic affairs.

Nos. 444 to 449. Spring Costumes for Boys and Girls.

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Price of Paper Patterns, Coats, Shirt, Skirts, Frock, Knickers, each 6½*d., post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

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A Marriage of Convenience.

By ESTHER MILLER, Author of "The Sport of the Gods," &c.

CHAPTER III.—(*Continued.*)

BELLAIRS left the house a couple of hours later, well-satisfied with himself and the world. He had spent a pleasant evening in the society of a beautiful girl as her future husband. They had conversed amicably, discovering mutual tastes, and Lord Ormerod had come out into the hall to see him off. In the morning, which was to have seen the commencement of hostilities, he was to call for her on horseback, at his own request, and bear her company on her ride. They would be seen together, and before the day was over, intelligent London would have guessed what had occurred.

The young man lit a cigarette.

"She is certainly charming," he mused. "What luck! If she had been plain—if she had been plain I should have stuck to the law certainly. Nothing could pay me for an unattractive wife. It is my nature to be a brute to weak eyes and a bad complexion. What a figure, what colouring, what a mouth—as luscious as a cherry, by Jove! And I haven't kissed it yet! My self-restraint is admirable. In time, my boy. . . . She shall not say that I treated her otherwise than with the consideration due from a gentleman to a lady."

He smiled cynically.

"On the whole, considering that I was little better than a pauper a few months ago, I have done well. Fifteen thousand a year and a girl like that is not such a bad fortune for any man to own!"

His steady pulses quickened as he contemplated his prospects. He had luxurious tastes, and at last he would be able to gratify them. Through his wife he would be admitted without trouble to the inmost circle of society. Blanche Bellairs was one of the loveliest women in England, and he, who had never seen her till yesterday, was to-night the man she was going to marry. He would have been a fish if he had failed to glow over such good fortune, and he had his passions like other men.

CHAPTER IV.

The heroine of the comedy went to her room immediately after Bellairs' departure. Lord Ormerod, flushed and talkative, would have kept her up half the night, if she had been in a mood for paternal companionship. She had done her duty as both a woman of the world and an affectionate daughter, and not so unwillingly when the push came; but she could not rid herself of the impression that she was a pawn in a game of chess, and she was used to being queen.

Bellairs admired her immensely, and she liked him. His appearance pleased her fastidiousness, and his manner was good. She suspected him of a strong will and a temper; but disliked neither, presuming that he loved her. And if he did not love her, or was not in the way of doing so, why did he forego a title and fortune for her sake? Obviously he wished her to respect him; he had only kissed her hand. If he had taken advantage of his privileges as her betrothed so soon, he would have lost the favourable impression he had made. She hated to be touched!

"He has tact, delicacy, intelligence," she said, thoughtfully, in self-communion. "He is extremely handsome, and a gentleman, and I knew that I liked him directly he looked at me. Of course I am not in love with him, that is nonsense: because I am not a romantic school-girl, ready to take a fancy to the first man who admires me. But I think that we could be good friends, comrades, and that, for a marriage of convenience, it would be well enough. There is nothing repulsive about him. Nevertheless, it is a curious sensation."

She no longer belonged to herself. She saw her future inextricably woven with that of a man who was an utter stranger to her, who might possess a dozen disagreeable traits which she had not discovered yet, with whom she might be unable to live at peace, whom she had not chosen, and did not love.

"It may end most unhappily," she sighed; "but at any rate I shall have done my best for papa. It seems strange that I, of all women—I, who have protested so much—should make a deliberate marriage of convenience!"

Excitement was having the same effect upon her nerves as passion was having upon his. She had been admirably self-possessed this evening. She had talked to Bellairs, and played and sung, and even listened to her father's hysterical jokes without shrinking. Now—yes, she was tired, and her heart was beating. Events had marched quickly to-day. She could fancy she feeling of a wedding-ring upon her hand already, and her eyes and his had met as strangers in the Row this morning.

She slept badly, despite her fatigue, which was more of the emotions than the body. In the morning it was pale cheeks and heavy eyes which met her father on the stairs. He kissed her with unctuous gratitude:

"God bless you, my dear daughter. What a day this might have been for us! As it is—you ride with Bellairs, do you not?"

"He will be here at ten," said Blanche glancing at the clock.

"And the world will gaze! Let it! I feel fifteen years younger than I did this time yesterday, upon my soul I do, and all through you! What a blessing that he happened to see you! What a blessing that he admired you so much! Though that is nothing remarkable; every man admires you!"

The exuberance of his praise grated. She turned cold, and her mood was flat when Bellairs arrived. He, on the contrary, was in the best of spirits, and as Lord Ormerod watched them ride away together he could not forbear exclaiming:

"Good Gad, but they're a handsome couple. My grandchildren should be presentable!"

At half-past eleven the ex-rivals were to meet at Lord Ormerod's lawyers, and prepare such deeds as were necessary to render their agreement final.

Meanwhile Bellairs rode along by the side of Blanche, and began to make love to her now that they were engaged, which reversal of the established order of things gave a pleasant sauce piquant to the proceedings. She had slept upon her decision, or he had given her the opportunity of doing so, and he considered that he was entitled to allow himself a little latitude this morning. The sun was shining, the spring, which is supposed to turn young men's thoughts towards love, was sprinkling the brown branches in the park with green. He was a man of taste, and she a woman young and beautiful as a poet's dream, who would soon belong to him. Yesterday, although he had admired her very much, he had not found it impossible to restrain himself. During the night he had been thinking about her.

It gave him a thrill of pride—the pride of possession—to see what attention she attracted from both men and women. Surely there could not be her match in London—in England! The perfect shape of her head and face, her glorious colouring, the liquid depth of her eyes, the straight nose, the short, curving upper lip, made a picture which would have fired a stone. What a shape she had! Her supple body swayed with every movement of her horse. The man's eyes burned, and his heart throbbed. How had he managed to keep so quiet last night!

"Was I stunned?" he wondered. "She is a goddess, my beautiful Blanche!"

"I can return the compliment you payed me yesterday," she said. "You ride well, Mr. Bellairs."

"Mr. Bellairs!" he echoed, mockingly.

"I beg your pardon, Raymond," she said, with a laugh and a blush.

"Thank you. Do I ride well? I should. I have had plenty of practice."

"I am glad," she murmured. "I like to hunt, and it is so dull to go alone."

She liked his companionship already. The compliment pleased him.

"I hope," he said, "that we shall always be good comrades. I think we have many tastes in common, do you know. I wonder if your taste in jewellery is the same as mine. I have a ring—*the* ring, here for you."

"So soon! You must have committed a burglary in the night! What is it?"

"Diamonds."

"I like them best of all."

"Take your glove off!"

"Are you going to give it to me now!"

She laughed and removed her glove as he bade her, and his horse sidled up to hers.

"I hope there is nobody looking," he said, and slipped the hoop of brilliants on to the finger so daintily pink and white and young.

"It's lovely."

"Not worthy of your hand," he replied, quickly, "still less of your face!"

Every woman is a coquette. She also heard the sparrows twitter, and saw the green flush of the spring. This morning, after all, was not the most unhappy of her life.

"You are audacious to-day!"

"I have been thinking, I scarcely slept a wink last night. I was dazed with my good fortune yesterday. Was I a dolt?"

"You were a gentleman, and I was much obliged to you."

"But you don't mind me making love to you a little now, do you? I want to tell you that you are the most beautiful woman I have ever seen!"

"Is that all?" she asked.

Her voice had changed. They had both been joking to cover a difficult situation. She was serious suddenly, and her magnificent eyes questioned him with a gravity sweeter than their mirth. He was sobered.

"No," he said, and his voice was as intense as hers. "You have a heart and a mind. Don't make any mistake about me. I could never tolerate shallowness."

Her lips quivered; her eyes drooped.

"Thank you," she said, huskily. "I—I am glad you understand me a little. I should like you to remember that you—that you understood. Come!" Her gaiety returned. "Let us canter. My horse is dying to be off!"

They had no more serious conversation, but when he accompanied her home he followed her into the house for a moment.

"I have an appointment with your father in the city, and must hurry away," he said. "Already I am late, I fear. When may I come again? There is so much I want to say to you which I could not say on horseback in a public place. We must learn to know each other. I want to hear you talk about yourself for a couple of hours at least."

"And won't you do any of the talking?" she asked, with a smile.

"Oh, my past is so uninteresting," he responded, lightly.

"Of course you may come whenever you like. You are free of the house. We shall always be pleased to see you."

"We!" he echoed. "Don't treat me as a duty, please."

"I must," she said.

It was the first unkind thing she had said to him, and it had a curious effect. He winced, and then he took her head in his hands and kissed her.

"One day you shall love me!"

She shrank with a cry, and he let her go, and went away without another word.

The girl was shaken and very pale.

"He had no right to do that without permission," she told herself. "It was brutally sudden. I—I believe I shall hate him after all!"

Her lips were trembling—the lips his had pressed so hard. There was a curious turmoil in her breast.

CHAPTER IV.

"I lost my head," murmured Bellairs to himself. "In fact, I am in love. And why not? I should have neither eyes, ears, nor understanding if I failed to appreciate her charms. I hope she wasn't very angry with me for kissing her."

On consideration he thought that his offence was not unpardonable. At any rate it was his duty to seek her forgiveness at the earliest opportunity! He did not want another ride with her until they had talked a while more privately; it was too tantalising to be for ever watching and unable to touch.

"I will drop in after dinner," he decided. "I know that she has no engagement for this evening."

She had accepted no invitations, indeed, for the future which might have ended so differently. They would have been in the throes of litigation by this time if his mercy and the magnificence of her

eyes had not intervened. He felt a benefactor as he lingered over his dinner at the Carlton with an evening paper beside his plate, and read the paragraph which informed the world that "owing to private settlement" Mr. Raymond Bellairs, the claimant to the Earldom of Ormerod, would not take his case into court.

What the nature of that "private settlement" was would not be long in making its appearance in print, no doubt.

Bellairs felt rich and happy, and both sensations possessed for him a refreshing novelty. He was not a susceptible man. Naturally he had not reached thirty years of age without finding one or two women fair. But he had never wished to marry before, and to-day he was in the marrying mood. The sooner the day of the wedding came the better he would like it.

He was certainly excited. It amused him to find how young he was despite his rough apprenticeship to the world. He had been a selfish cynic yesterday, taking the easiest pathway to his own ends. This evening it was a lover who rang the bell at Grosvenor Square.

Blanche was alone in the drawing-room.

"I hope you are not annoyed at seeing me again so soon?" he said.

"Not at all," she replied. "You should have come to dinner, then you would have seen my father, who has gone to the club. Did I not tell you that you were free of the house?"

"Are you annoyed at—at anything else?"

"No," she said, turning away. "Of course you have every right."

"Duty, again, Blanche?"

"I do my best," she murmured. "What would you have?"

"Love!"

She was agitated. He knew it, although he could not see her face.

"I cannot love a man I do not know."

"I love you!" he said, taking her hand.

"Women are different to men," she replied, drawing her hand away.

She walked to the fireplace, and he followed her, and took her hand gently back again.

"Blanche," he said, appealingly.

She gave him a smile all of a sudden, which sent the blood to his face.

"I love you! I love you!" he cried again. "You make my heart jump and my brain burn. Yesterday you were a beautiful woman, and I wanted you; to-night you are even more desirable—yourself! If I am talking nonsense, it is your fault!"

"You *are* talking nonsense, certainly," she said.

"Do you dare to say so with a face like yours? Let me read your character for you! I am something of a physiognomist. Don't tell me that you are incapable of passion! Look at your eyes in the glass—eyes made for fire and tenderness; look at your mouth, and that dimple in your chin! You were intended to love and to be loved."

He looked at her, and she looked back at him. She gave up the attempt to fence with him. The passion of his words, if not the man himself, had stirred her strangely.

"May I kiss you?" he whispered.

She did not answer, and he put his arms round her neck, and kissed her more gently than he had done this morning.

"Do you like me, Blanche? Do you love me?"

She was weeping suddenly. Her face sank upon his shoulder, and hid itself there.

"Oh, why do you ask me, why do you speak to me like this so soon?" she cried. "You make me despise myself. I am proud. I didn't want to give in yet. I vowed that you should not touch my lips for a week and more, that we should just be friends until we knew each other better, and you have kissed me twice already, and—and made a fool of me!"

He held her where she was, caressing her hair, whispering to her. A well of tenderness had sprung into existence within him at her touch. He was accustomed to regard himself as a hard man—his life had made him hard. This girl had softened him in a few hours out of his own recognition.

"Don't cry," he said. "What is there to cry about, sweetheart? If we have taken each other by storm, let us thank God for it. I have never loved a woman before as I love you. I will make you happy, if you will let me. Don't cry."

"In thirty-six hours. It is atrocious! Nobody would believe it."

"That need not trouble you; nobody shall know."

"Why did you ask for me?" she said, raising her wet eyes.

He did not flinch; but a thrill like a trickle of cold water ran down his spine.

"Because I admired you above any woman I had seen, and wished to help you and your father if I could. Selfishness tempered by mercy, you see!"

"It was good of you," she said, thoughtfully, "however, you put it. You have given my father generous terms. Are you a good man, Raymond?"

"I am afraid not, my poor Blanche."

She smiled at him very sweetly.

"Yes, you are," she said, "although you don't know it! Already I know you better than you know yourself. I am a judge of faces, too. You were on trial when we met in this room yesterday. If I had distrusted the look of you, nothing would have induced me to consent to this marriage. I told my father so plainly before you came. I am not a saint. I could not sacrifice my whole life even to save his earldom."

"And you looked, and you trusted me!" said the man, intently.

"Yes," she replied. "I knew at a glance that you would not treat me ill, or otherwise than a gentleman should treat a lady who is his wife."

He fondled and kissed her cheek. His eyes were lowered upon the glittering ring of their betrothal.

"And so you trusted me," he repeated softly. "Could I have a better compliment than that? That was very sweet of you, my love. You may rest assured that I shall never violate the confidence you repose in me, or treat you otherwise, as you say, than a gentleman should treat the lady who is his wife."

She thanked him, and dried her tears, and he would have her play and sing to him, so that he might watch her as she sang, leaning on the piano; and look into her eyes, and teach hers to say as much as his own. He chose her songs, and when passion thrilled her voice he could barely restrain himself from closing her lips with his.

Her hands paused at last upon the key. A clock had struck.

"Eleven! Good-night!" she cried.

Schweitzer's Cocoatina
THE Cocoa
"THE QUEEN has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her at 7.30 a.m., and two hours later uses the same beverage at the breakfast table."—SOCIETY.
A feather in his cap = The Queen drinks it

For Influenza.

A few years ago when Influenza was alarmingly prevalent, and physicians were seeking a beverage to counteract its baleful effects, Sir Andrew Clark's invariable advice was—

"LET THE PATIENT HAVE SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA IF YOU PLEASE."

"Already? It is impossible. May I ride with you to-morrow, Blanche?"

"I suppose I must say 'yes.'"

"'Must' again to me! How cruel a good girl can be!"

"I want your company," she said. "I love you."

"Then kiss me!"

She linked her hands round his neck swiftly, dropped a kiss like the touch of a bird's wing upon his cheek, and was out of the room before he could catch her. But a rose had fallen on the carpet, and he picked it up like a lover in a tale, Raymond Bellairs of all men in the world, and stuck it in his button-hole, and left the house with the blood surging in his ears and tingling in his veins, and emotions—the keenest of his life—which were a mixture of heaven and hell.

"She loves me, she loves me, and I am a blackguard. What would she say if she knew the truth?"

Of course she must never know the secret which had made him shiver at her confidence in him just now. What did it matter after all? She was satisfied; she would never be enlightened. Only himself of all men could open her eyes, and why should he ruin himself? She loved him already; in twenty-four hours he had won the girl who might have had her choice among the best of English manhood, if ever woman could boast of such an empire. He had carried the citadel of her heart with a rush almost as he looked at her. What man in his senses, what man of ordinary flesh and blood, could forego such a conquest for the sake of a scruple he had never known before?

"If she hated me, it would be more logical to release her," he persuaded himself. "She loves me, and I love her. She is happy; and I mean, so help me God, to keep my word to her, and treat her always as she deserves. Her life shall be Paradise if I can make it so, and I know that it is in my power. Why should I trouble myself? It is folly. I have everything in the world that I could ask for. Is a man never content?"

He dismissed a disagreeable subject resolutely, and dwelt upon his good fortune alone. It was a wonderful thing to be in love! He had always sneered at sentiment, and refused to believe that he could lose his head over any woman, and here he was lingering love-sick over the memory of a girl's eyelashes and upper lip. Certainly the situation he had entered with such matter-of-fact intentions, had developed strangely in a few hours. That he should admire and enjoy the possession of a girl so beautiful, he had anticipated of course, but that he should get really to care for her in such a short time would have seemed incredible to him yesterday morning.

"Which shows," he observed aloud, "that no man knows himself!"

He did not feel inclined to go to bed when he reached home. Excitement made him restless. He paced his room like a wolf in a cage, smoking ceaselessly, thinking deeply. Sometimes he sighed, and sometimes he smiled, and sometimes it was obvious that he could scarcely control the bewildering whirlwind of passion which was playing with his soul.

He refused to think any more, at last. He plunged his wrists into cold water, and went to bed, and dreamed about Blanche, to start awake, bathed in perspiration, with a straugled cry for pardon on his lips.

CHAPTER VI.

After all, the marriage of convenience was to be a marriage of love. The world was not such a bad place, even in these prosaic times!

Blanche hummed over her dressing in the morning. Her fiancé was a very charming young man, and she was glad that she had been carried away last night, and had not been tempted by idiotic pride to freeze him. What was the use of a woman pretending that she had no heart and no youth? She adjusted a soft tendril of hair on her forehead, remembering that she would see him by-and-bye.

She had vowed to marry for love alone, and Dame Fortune had kindly played into her hands. Duty had turned into pleasure; would that it were always the same!

"Of course people will think that—well, they will guess how the match was made up," she thought. "But what does it matter? We shall know—Raymond," she murmured softly, "and I."

In the course of the next few days the engagement was announced and the date of the marriage fixed. Lord Ormerod drifted back into his old, easy, self-indulgent life, and almost forgot that he owed his title and the money in his pocket to the generosity of the man who had taken such a convenient fancy to his daughter. He put Bellairs up for his clubs, and introduced him to his tailor, his bootmaker, and his friends, and it was vaguely understood that the young man was a connection, and that if his claim to the title was not indisputable, Lord Ormerod had had grounds for uneasiness enough to welcome a settlement.

"And a jolly handsome settlement too, by Jove!" ruefully ejaculated Lord Chesterton, who had admired Blanche too deeply for his peace of mind. "It's just like Ormerod, the old egotist, to sell his daughter."

"She doesn't seem to object to the bargain, anyhow," returned his companion. "I saw them together in the Row this morning, and she looked as blooming as a rose. They were enjoying themselves immensely, if appearances are any test."

"Do you expect to see her crying in public?" sneered Chesterton.

"Of course she pretends to like him."

"And she does, or I never saw a girl in love yet!" said the other man, stoutly. "Why shouldn't she like him? He is a good-looking chap, and sits his horse as well as the best of us. Don't carp, old man. We all know the meaning of sour grapes!"

When Lord Ormerod was questioned about the engagement, he smiled, and protested that Blanche and Bellairs were devoted; it was quite a romance. When he was alone, he congratulated himself.

"Thank heaven the fellow is so handsome. Blanche might have made herself so impossible if she had liked."

Meanwhile the wedding-day approached. Bellairs, now in the enjoyment of his handsome income, made love to his betrothed and loaded her with presents; and Blanche lived in the paradise of fair womankind. She was the centre of one man's universe; he had no thought except to please her; and she was pleased.

Once he held her by the shoulders, looking into her face.

"Suppose I had not seen you that morning in the park?"

"We should never have loved each other."

"If something were to happen to me, would you marry another man?"

"No, I should never marry."

"Do you mean that, Blanche, or do you merely say so to please me?"

"I mean it."

"I believe you do," he said, softly, "I believe you do!"

"But nothing will happen to you; don't think of such a thing! It makes my flesh creep." Alarm shot into her eyes. "Raymond, you are quite well, are you not?"

"Do I look ill?"

"No, I thought you were strong. You seem so. What made you say that?"

"Accidents will happen, sweetheart, I might be run over. A slate might fall off a roof on to my head."

"Oh, take care of yourself," she whispered, "for I love you so dearly that I should die, I think, without you."

He kissed her passionately.

"Nothing will happen," he said. "I shall marry you, and our marriage shall be an idyll. We are meant for each other."

Her trousseau was to be worthy of the bride. Lord Ormerod, who used to grumble at the length and frequency of his daughter's bills, denied her nothing now, although his income was reduced by half. He remembered in mingled complacency and gratitude no doubt that another man would have the privilege of keeping her in future.

Blanche and Bellairs took a house in Mayfair, and furnished it, and her trunks were labelled for the honeymoon at the Italian lakes, and a room on the ground floor of the Grosvenor Square house had been entirely given up to the presents which poured in.

"I wish we could go to church quietly, and drive straight to the station," he said. "How women can bear all the fuss!"

"Everybody does it," she replied. "Would you have me waste a wedding dress, and *such* a wedding dress, on *you*?"

He smiled.

"How feminine you are, Blanche!"

"Would you have me otherwise?" she asked.

"You know that I would not alter you the least little bit in the world!"

It was the eve of the eventful day itself, and quiet moments sprinkled her gaiety, and her seriousness moved him even more deeply than her smiles. When, in one of these intervals, she rested her cheek against his shoulder, his heart heaved, and he could have sold his soul for her; when her white hand nestled in his palm, an almost hysterical impulse siezed him to throw himself at her feet and ruin himself for ever by crying:

"I am a hypocrite, a cur! Send me away from you; forget me. I have lied to you!"

"Do you love me, Raymond?" she whispered.

"God knows!" he answered, with a sob.

Yes, he loved her, and he loved himself; the passion she had aroused in him caught him by the throat. He knew that if he were honourable, he would go away even now, at the eleventh hour, and never see her again; but he could not do it. He wanted her. He had never wanted anything so much in his life. Often he had been hungry, but the pangs of hunger had never been as fierce as the pangs of craving love. It was not the money and position that he cared for now. If he had been a beggar and she a comrade's daughter he would have married her just the same. It was not the Lady Blanche Ormerod he wanted, but the girl herself, and he could not give her up for God or man.

The world had not treated him so well. Why should he be squeamish? He had come to England with a certain part to play, and because it had succeeded beyond his wildest expectations he was fidgetting over crumpled rose-leaves. Would he not have sold his soul a year, even a month, ago for the position which was his now? He would have laughed at the sentiment which was making him worry himself in his lonely moments, as though he did not know where his next pound was coming from.

His nerves were out of order; it must be that. He was excited over Blanche—outside himself. When they were married and away, he would forget the feverish succession of events which had taken place in the last few weeks. After all, he was not above the weaknesses of ordinary mankind. He had had enough to try him, and he had been tried. It was a curious coincidence, however, that he had not felt the strain until he had fallen in love with Blanche.

So the wedding-day dawned, and the bells began to ring.

(*To be continued.*)

The Council of the War Employment Bureau (under the auspices of Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P.) earnestly solicit the co-operation of employers of labour to enable them to find suitable employment for the wives and dependent relatives of Reservists. Situations as caretakers and office-cleaners are greatly in demand. Any gentleman having a vacancy for such (in any part of London, particularly S.E. or S.W.) should write at once to the Bureau. Many women having young children are tied to their homes, and seek needlework of all sorts. Ladies able to place out needlework will render the greatest help to the objects the Council have in view by stating their requirements (either in writing or personally) to the Secretary, War Employment Bureau, 171, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. (a few doors from Blackfriars Station). The Council of the Bureau, in addition to Viscount Wolseley, includes the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, and others.

Crochet buttons are the newest fastenings for coats. Sometimes the crochet work takes a light form, and is then arranged over a dark background, and at other times one sees dark crochet work stretched over a light background. The buttons are smart, and look very well fastening either fur or cloth coats. Some of the light-coloured and somewhat garish homespun gowns in bright shades of duck's-egg blue, cerise-pinks, Uhlan blues, and greens intended for wearing on the Italian Riviera have the coats made to fasten with these crochet buttons. Some charming buttons are in different coloured woods.

Late hours and advancing years will tell on the face unless one takes some very definite means to prevent this. One most excellent means of dodging wrinkles and a tired-looking skin is to spend a whole day in bed, at more or less frequent intervals.

Cookery and Household Management.

Miss Richardson will be glad to answer in our Correspondence Columns any queries on Cookery and Household Management. See "Rules for Correspondents," p. 45. Letters to be addressed to Miss Richardson, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C. Queries must be accompanied by the Correspondence Coupon, cut out of this paper. No notice will be taken of letters sent without this coupon, and answers by post can only be sent in very urgent cases.

ECONOMICAL LUNCHEON DISHES.

PEOPLE often tell me that they find it a difficult matter to arrange a simple, and at the same time an inexpensive, menu for luncheon, when the principal meal must be in the evening, for in the one-servant household little time can be spared for cooking in the morning. If, however, one has a regular system, which must in no sense be a routine, the difficulty becomes considerably lessened. For instance, as one servant cannot be expected to cook potatoes twice a day, a sufficient quantity should be cooked at a time for both lunch and dinner, the remainder being mashed or fried. Cold luncheons should be arranged as far as possible on days when the servant has extra cleaning, as on Saturday. Taking for granted that there are two joints in the week, that provides for the luncheon on the following days; but, at the same time, it is a great mistake to order very large joints at a time, for it means a series of cold luncheons for the women folk throughout the week, since truly no husband of longer than three months' standing would ever sit down cheerfully to cold meat at night.

It is better to buy fresh meat in small quantities for stews and entrées rather than to "do up" the cold meat, for it is not economical to buy extra meat on the joint at 10d. and 1s. per lb on the score that it makes a good hash or mince, when stewing meat at 7d. per lb will answer the purpose far better. For unless it is treated by a skilful cook who understands the science of her art, meat twice cooked is never so palatable or so digestible as fresh meat.

An economical housekeeper should study the varieties of stews and the principles underlying the whole question, for it is certainly the most economical method of cooking; the main points to be considered may be stated briefly thus:—

First, that a stew must never boil; the main object being to dissolve, or partially so, the fibres of the meat; if then it reaches boiling-point the fibres at once become hard and tough.

Secondly, that time is no object; for some stews two or three hours is advisable, and for others necessary.

Thirdly, that stews require to be well flavoured, and therefore vegetables are usually cooked in the same pot, failing this some other method should be adopted.

If these points are attended to the following varieties will suggest themselves. The meat can be put in the saucepan with vegetables and stock, or water, and the whole allowed to simmer, as in Irish stew. As this is such a general dish, the recipe need hardly be given here. Again, the meat can first be browned to form a brown stew, and the stock thickened, as in Haricot mutton or stewed shin of beef, as given below; or, again, further varieties may be made by the addition of macaroni, as in Italian stew or forcemeat balls, as in Exeter stew, or other flavourings.

One great advantage in making stews lies in the fact that less expensive parts of meat can be used. If the meat should be tough, then the addition of a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice will materially assist in rendering the fibres less hard and coarse. Shin of beef, skirting, scrag end of the neck of mutton, or beefsteak are among the cheaper parts of beef and mutton which make excellent stews.

Stewed Ox-tail.

1 ox-tail	Carrot and turnip
1 pint brown stock	Seasoning

Cut the ox-tail up into pieces of about an inch in length, add the vegetables cut into dice, and stew gently in the stock for one hour. The bones may then be removed, and as the gravy will contain a good deal of fat it will be advisable to allow it to get cold, then remove the fat and serve hot.

Brazilian Stew.

1½lb shin of beef	½lb tomatoes
½lb carrots	Pepper
½lb onions	Salt

Cut the meat into squares, and slice the vegetables and tomatoes. Stew gently for four hours.

Stewed Veal.

1½lb veal	White stock (about 1½pts.)
2oz butter	1 teaspoonful of herbs
Pepper and salt	Cayenne

Cut the veal into pieces, fry in the butter, cover with stock, and add the herbs, tied in muslin. Season with pepper, salt, and cayenne, and let the whole stew gently for three and a half hours.

Haricot Mutton.

2lb middle neck of mutton	1 onion
1oz dripping	1oz flour
2 carrots	1pt of stock or water
1 turnip	pepper and salt

Divide the meat into cutlets and fry in the dripping; when browned remove them for a few minutes; then brown the flour and add the stock; when sufficiently thickened return the cutlets to the saucepans; add the vegetables and let the whole simmer for 1½ hours.

Fricassee of Rabbit.

1 rabbit	Seasoning.
½lb bacon	Herbs
1 pint water	

Cut the rabbit up at the joints, fry in a little dripping, and then put into a saucepan with the bacon, add water, herbs, and seasoning, let it simmer for one and a half hours. Thicken the gravy when nearly done and serve with the bacon.

In choosing a rabbit it is advisable to buy one which has not been skinned (unless, of course, the cook is quite inexperienced), because it is easier to judge of the condition; also you may be quite certain of having a bona fide rabbit, and not a feline substitute! The fur should be soft and clean, and the teeth white and unbroken. The ears of a rabbit should tear easily, and unless it is quite old the lower jaw will crack when pressed between the thumb and finger.

No. 475. A Handsome Blouse.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Stewed rabbit is a most economical dish, the whole should not cost more than 1s. 3d., which will be found sufficient for four or five persons.

Veal Rolls.

Fillet of veal	Veal forcemeat
Two eggs	Breadcrumbs

Slice the fillet thinly, rub with egg and spread forcemeat over them. Roll up and tie with cotton. Egg and breadcrumb, and bake in a buttered dish for thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Italian Stew.

1½lb skirting	2oz flour
3oz macaroni	Chopped herbs
2oz dripping	Pepper and salt
3pts water or stock	

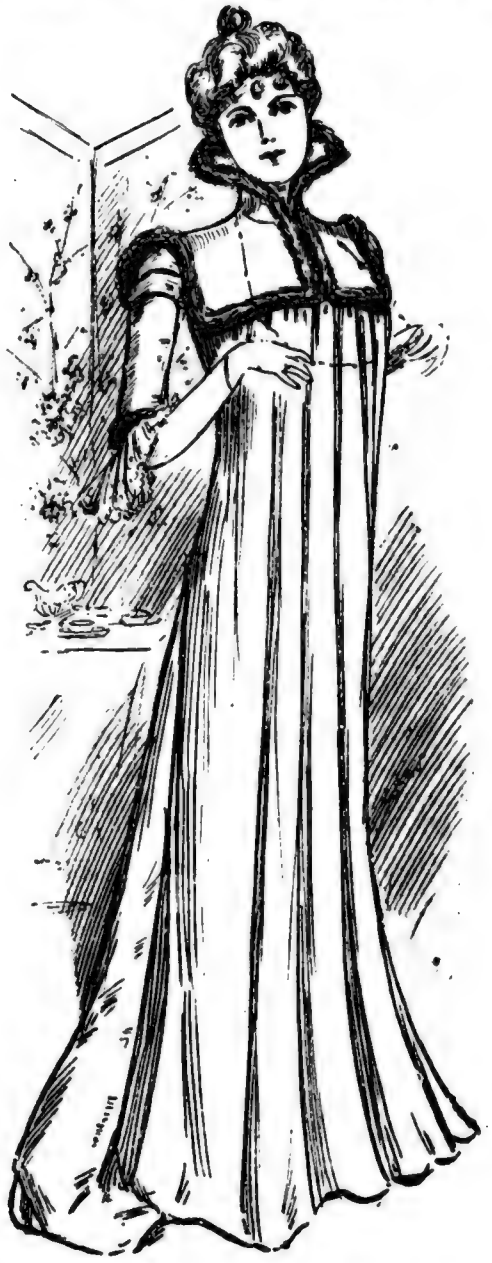
Cut the meat into squares and fry in dripping, brown the flour, and add the liquid. Allow it to stew gently for one and a half hours. Boil the macaroni separately, and add to the stew half an hour before serving. Serve hot with macaroni round.

Exeter stew may be made in the same way, but forcemeat balls should be added instead of macaroni, made as follows:—

Forcemeat Balls.

2oz chopped suet	½ teaspoonful herbs
2oz breadcrumbs	1 teaspoonful salt pepper
2oz flour	Chopped parsley

Method: Mix all the ingredients together with a little water to a stiff paste. Make up into little balls in the hand, using flour if necessary, add to the stew about a quarter of an hour before serving.



No. 474. An Inexpensive Tea-Gown.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 1s. 0½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

We understand that the Secretary of State for War has accepted from Messrs. S. Chivers and Sons, the well-known proprietors of Chivers' Jellies and Jams (of Histon, Cambridge), 5,000 packets of their jelly for our sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa, and these are now on their way to the front.

An article on "Women and the Emotions," by Professor Mantegazza, in the *Humanitarian*, says that man bears false witness 100 times to a woman's seventeen; man for forgery and counterfeit coining was convicted 100 times to a woman's eleven; in France women are summoned before the tribunals four times less than men; taking the whole of Europe, women are five times less guilty than men.

DESCRIPTIONS of our ILLUSTRATIONS

Nos. 412 to 415.—Four New Shirts. (Page 5.)

No. 412. Good style for soft silk, muslin, or chiffon. The shirt consists of a back yoke, a back eased into it, and two semi-fitting fronts, which button down the centre. Trim the yoke and fronts with frills (hemmed) of the material, the yoke frills arranged horizontally, the front frills vertically. Collar of the material, covered with frills. One-piece sleeve, the shoulder and cuff decorated with frills. Shirt is unlined, and should be worn over a fitted slip bodice. Quantity of 22-inch white silk required, 6 yards.

No. 413. Good style for velveteen, cashmere, &c. There is a back yoke, a back and two tucked open fronts, the fronts filled in with a silk-and-lace panel which is stitched to one front beneath a ribbon ruche. The shirt hooks on the left of the panel. One-piece collar of the material, unlined, trimmed with ruches. Band collar of silk-and-lace, supported by bones. Black satin tie. Line the shirt with batiste, cut on the shirt pattern. Two-piece sleeve with bell cuff, the cuff faced with silk, edged with a ruche. Quantity of 48-inch cashmere required, 2 yards.

No. 414. Good model for plaid flannel, cut on the cross. The back is eased into a pointed yoke. The fronts each form a box pleat, the central box pleat being cut with the right front. The buttonholes are made on a band secured beneath the box pleat (for an unlined shirt). One-piece sleeve arranged into a doubled cuff. Band collar, lined with flannel. Quantity of 30-inch flannel required, 4 yards.

No. 415. Pretty silk shirt; cut and make like No. 412. Trimmed with bands of lace or embroidery edging. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, 4½ yards.

No. 420.—A New Blouse. (Page 7).

A fitted lining is cut in the usual number of pieces, to button down the front. Tack, fit, stitch, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover the top with an American one-piece yoke of lace over silk. Cover part of the front with a second two-piece yoke of pleated or tucked material. Cover the rest with a back and two full fronts of material. Band collar of silk-and-lace, unstiffened; two-piece sleeve in lining, the top covered with an epaulet of silk-and-lace and with three tucks or pleats of material, the lower part covered with a two-piece sleeve of material. Good model for silk, cashmere, &c. Quantity of 48-inch material required 2 yards, silk and lace, of each ¾ yards.

No. 421.—The Double-Box-Pleat Skirt. (Page 8).

The new skirt for cloth, serge, tweed—all the substantial double-width woollen materials. It is cut in four breadths—a front, two sides, and a back—the back breadth arranged in a double box pleat, which can be stitched down (as illustrated) or left free. Line with mercerised cotton, cut on the skirt pattern, but seamed apart. Smart little coat—a back, a side-piece on each side, and two open fronts cut with a tab elongated into a point. The revers are cut with the fronts. Fronts and back are lightly tucked on the shoulder, tiny ⅛ inch tucks—mere ribs, in fact. Face the revers with velvet. Line the coat with silk, seamed apart. The points should be stiffened with muslin. This coat can be mounted at the side and shoulder seams on a boned and fitted bodice lining, the fronts of which are draped with silk, and a draped belt piece of velvet. Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 8 yards.

Nos. 422 to 426.—Tailor Coats for the Early Spring. (Page 9.)

No. 422. A very pretty coat with two-piece double-breasted fronts and three-seam back. Seams back and front are lapped and stitched. The coat fits very easily, the ends of the four lapped seams being left open for 2 inches, the corners rounded off and stitched down. Face the fronts with the coat material. The revers (very smart) are cut with the fronts. One-piece reefer collar faced with cloth. The stitching at edges and seams is in double rows, and must be very nicely done in silk. Two-piece sleeve with stitched cuff. Line with silk, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. The outer edges of the lining are slip-stitched to the stitched cloth edges, the sleeve lining being felled over the arm-hole seam. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 2½ yards. Suitable for putty cloth (stitched self colour), or to be made in serge, tweed, &c., to match a skirt with double box-pleat back (see No. 421).

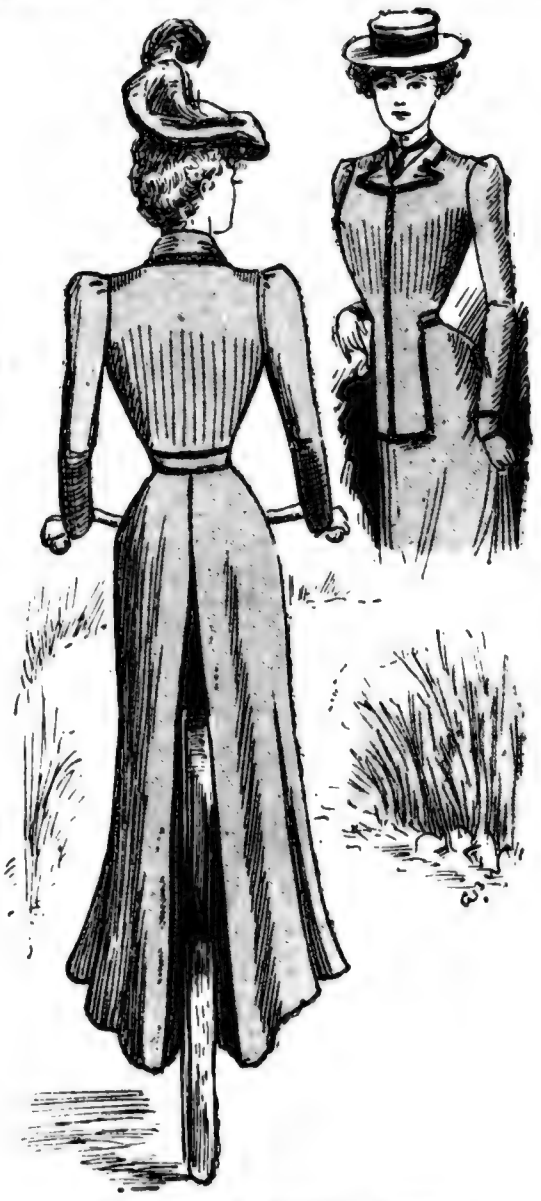
No. 423. The new spring sacque, a back and two slightly double-breasted fronts cut with a side piece (shaped by a dart under the arm). A good model for cloth. Decorate the fronts and the back seams with straps of cloth (tack the cloth in place; mark out the design in tacking from measurements; stitch along the tacking, then cut away with very sharp scissors the superfluous cloth). The edges and revers facing (in one with front facings of the cloth) are strapped in the same way. One-piece collar, strapped with cloth. Make the button-holes in the right front facing. Large turnings must be kept in the right front and its facing, to fold in and act as a lining where the facing and fronts are only held together by stitches between the button-holes (supported by tailor canvas). Lining of silk or polonaise, cut and made after the same manner described for No. 422. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 2½ yards, without straps; 1½ yards must be allowed for straps as they are cut to shape.

Nos. 424 and 426. Smart strapped coat. A good model for putty cloth. The pattern (half the coat) consists of eight pieces—half the one-piece back, two side pieces, two pieces of one front, half the collar, two pieces of one sleeve. The fronts close Chesterfield style, the buttonholes made in the right front facing. After the cloth is cut, tacked, and fitted, the seams are stitched and pressed. Then a piece of cloth is tacked in place on each side, so that each strap decoration, front and back (on the seams and basques), is in one piece. The lines of the straps are marked out by tacking after careful measurements; they are stitched with silk; then superfluous cloth is cut away. A strap is also mounted in the same way across the shoulders and across the bust. The one-piece reefer collar has its cloth facing and the facings of the fronts strapped in the same way. The sleeve has all fulness removed from the shoulder by strapped darts. Line the coat with silk cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. The edge of the coat is turned up, and stitched all round, the lining edges being slip-stitched to these turnings and front facings. The collar facing is felled over the neck seam. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, for the coat 2½ yards, for the straps 1¾ yards.

No. 425. Dainty little semi-fitting coat of drab cloth, with two-piece back, a side-piece on each side, and two loose double-breasted fronts. The edges are beautifully stitched with white silk, and are piped with white satin. Face the fronts with cloth. The reefer collar, stitched and piped, is faced with cloth. Slits are cut in each basque, pockets are inserted, and a lined stitched pocket flap of cloth. Two-piece sleeve. Line with white polonaise, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. Smart three-piece skirt, lined white mercerised lining, edged with a shaped flounced (pattern in one piece, half the flounce) of cloth, lined, piped and stitched at the seam joining it to the skirt. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 7 yards.

No. 427.—A Renovated Tea Gown. (Page 10.)

A good model for the renovation of a princess gown in cloth, silk, satin, &c., which it is desirable to transform, of which the front and lower edge are soiled, which has become too tight, &c. If the gown still fits, the front material only need be cut away (arranged in worked or appliqued scallops, lined), the old front linings being left, to be covered with pleated soft silk, chiffon, &c. The lower edge (except the fronts) must be cut away, the edge of the gown being scalloped like the fronts. Beneath the scallops is added a shaped flounce of lining, covered with a pleated silk flounce. If chiffon is used instead of silk, silk or fine sateen lining must be employed. A lace yoke covers the neck and sleeve tops. The old sleeves are cut away, and are replaced by very original sleeves of the pleated material. For the pleatings



No. 476.—A Cycling Dress.

For Description see pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt or Coat, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

8 yards of 24-inch silk (cheap silk suffices) will be required. The lace yoke can be bought ready-made, or it can be cut out of piece lace (pattern in two pieces, half the front and back yokes). Quantity of material required for the whole gown, lining (30 inches), 10 yards; 48-inch cloth, 4 yards.

No. 428.—Lovely Theatre Gown. (Page 11).

Shaped skirt of black bengaline, cut in seven breadths, with reversed pleat at the back. Line with thin silk or black muslin. The lower part is trimmed with a flounce of white lace (decorated with fitted black net applications), which is only a trifle more full at the lower edge than the pleated edge of the skirt. Cut a fitted bodice lining with double right front, to fasten to the left front down the centre, the right front then crossing to fasten on the shoulder and under the arm. Cover the double front top with lace over black silk. Drape the rest with a back and front of bengaline, gathered in horizontal folds. Added bolero fronts (cut or manufactured with revers) of lace, decorated with applications. Low cut, French neck; two-piece tight sleeve of bengaline and lining, decorated with cut applications of white lace. Quantity of material required, 22-inch bengaline, 13 yards.

No. 429.—A Chiffon Blouse. (Page 12.)

This is totally unlined, and is to be worn over a fitted and boned complete slip bodice of silk or sateen. The lace yoke (with one-piece band collar) can be bought ready-made, or it can be cut (yoke in three pieces, seamed on the shoulders) out of piece lace, in one with the pointed epaulet (into which the one-piece pleated sleeve is mounted). Pleated front and two pleated backs of chiffon are arranged into the yoke. The wrist is arranged into an unlined lace cuff. Thread yoke edge, collar and cuffs with velvet baby ribbon. Quantity of material required, 45-inch chiffon, 3 yards; 22-inch lace, 2 yards.

Nos. 430 to 433.—Outfitting for Ladies. (Page 15.)

No. 430. Charming night-dress, suitable for fine long-cloth, silk, mull muslin, &c. In two breadths (eked out with added corners, seamed on the straight), the front breadth is slit for an opening, the slit protected with stitched bands to hold the buttons and buttonholes. The upper band is wider, and is feather-stitched. The back is gathered into a pointed lined yoke of the material. The front is gathered into two yoke fronts of tucked material and lace insertion. Edge the whole yoke with a lace frill (back as well). French frill collar, supported by a removable tie of ribbon, which passes beneath straps of stitched mull or embroidery. One-piece sleeve, gathered to form a frill at the wrist, the frill edged with lace. Quantity of 30-inch material required, 4½ yards.

No. 431. Knickerbockers of Barker and Moody's cyling cloth (like tweed, but washable). The knickers are cut in two pieces, seamed back and front only. The sides are slit to form a flap, the slits protected by stitched bands, to hold the buttons and buttonholes. The front top to the slits is arranged into a lined shaped band (one piece) of the material, which buttons at the back. The flap top is gathered into a narrow band, which buttons on to the shaped band. Quantity of 56-inch material required, 1½ yards. To have detachable flannelette linings (to be buttoned to the inside of the shaped band and flap) or to be worn over the combination, No. 433, which has a similar flap.

No. 432. Pretty cache corset, covering only the top of the corset. It is cut in one piece, seamed at shoulders only. The top and curved lower edges are gathered into stitched bands, decorated with lace or feather stitching. The fronts have wide hems, to support the button and buttonholes. Quantity of 30-inch material required, ¾ yard.

No. 433. A pretty combination, suitable for long-cloth, mull, silk, flannel, flannelette, &c. It is seamed and buttoned in front, each front being cut with half the back flap. Finish the side slits and back flap as described for No. 431. The back is finished with two small backs, which pass beneath the flap, supplied with buttons (mounted on a tape support stitched under the backs) to hold the flap. Quantity of 30-inch material required, 4½ yards.

Nos. 436 to 438.—Three Lovely Draped Skirts. (Page 17.)

No. 436. Lovely model for cloth. The skirt pattern consists of four pieces, half the one-piece front, one side, half the one-piece back, and the left side drapery which starts from the seam joining front and left side (single notch), and drapes across the left side breadth and half of the back, arranged in a graceful slope by a group of three small pleats just below the waist. The back forms a box-pleat. Being too wide for 48-inch material, it must have added corners seamed on the straight on each side. The skirt breadths should be lined with silk or some light mercerised cotton (seamed apart). The side drapery could be unlined. The hem of skirt and drapery are neatly stitched. It is advisable to seam the left front edge to the drapery, and stitch this part of the hem before the left side breadth is secured at the seam. The waist darts should be tacked only (not cut) for fitting. The lining is tacked in place after the hem (turned over a band of muslin) is completely stitched. Sash bow at the back of fringed ribbon. Pretty tailor-bodice with two-piece back, two side pieces on each side, and open necked, double-breasted fronts, (turned back in revers faced with stitched or cord-edged cloth). The basques are very short and pointed, neatly stitched and faced with cloth or silk. Three-piece pélerine, trimmed with cord or stitching, the front edges passing under the revers. Two-piece sleeve. The band collar of ornamental ribbon is part of the chemisette which fills in the open neck, and which it is more convenient to make apart from the bodice. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 7 yards.

No. 437. Charming draped skirt for the new spring woollen materials. The pattern is in four pieces—half the box-pleat back, the right side (also used for left side lining), half the front of the lining, the whole draped front (cut with the draped left side). The lining is in four gores, cut on the back, lining front and left side patterns. It is seamed apart from the skirt, which consists of box-pleat back (one piece of material) eked out with added side corners seamed on the straight, a right side (cut on lining pattern), and a draped front, cut with the left side. This last piece of cloth being too wide for ordinary double-width materials, must be eked out with an added corner towards the back (left side). The right side of the front is simply seamed to the right side breadth (single notch); but the left side passes under the back box-pleat, the lower edge joining the back's lower edge at the double notches. The top of the left side is arranged in two deep pleats, passing beneath the box-pleat at the single notch. In cutting this front, see that the straight of the material runs down the centre of the front; do not let the right side run along the selvedge; this right side should be gored. Pretty bolero of the skirt material—a back and two shaped fronts, edged with a strap of material (cut to shape if of cloth). The fronts are cut with revers, which are faced with velvet like the fronts. Line the back with silk or fancy lining. Two-piece sleeve, with strapped bell cuff, faced with silk or velvet. Small turn-over collar, faced with velvet. To be worn over a velvet or fancy silk front, with lace cavalier tie. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 6½ yards.

No. 438. Elegant draped gown, suitable for fine cloth or any light spring woollen material. The pattern is in four pieces, half the one-piece back (with double box-pleat) one side, half the front, the front drapery (which joins the right side breadth at the single notch). The sides, back, and front of the skirt should be lined with soft mercerised cotton, seamed apart. The front drapery should be embroidered (ribbon or lace applications) and be lined with thin silk, slip-stitched beneath the ribbon ruche which edges the drapery and ceases on the left beneath a rosette. The front drapery forms a pleat, diminishing almost to nothing at the waist. The seam of drapery and right breadth is more important than that of front and right breadth, which is better done by hand after the other seam is stitched and pressed. The lining should be seamed apart, but both lining and skirt are hemmed together. The back breadth, being wide, must have the lower part eked out

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION

(See MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL").

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PHILIP H. MASON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, 25, BANK PLAIN, NORWICH.

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COLD CREAM OF WOOL FAT AND CUCUMBERS (Nuthall's).—Strongly recommended for general use, both on account of its healing qualities and of its freedom from irritating properties. Wool fat is essentially the natural fat of the Ski n, and upon its presence depends the Skin's healthy condition. When absent or deficient, the skin loses its elasticity, becomes dry, and apt to chap and crack. The above Cold Cream will be found to remedy and prevent all these unpleasantnesses, and its continued use will render the skin distinctly softer, more elastic, and of a healthier colour. It is emollient and healing, and will counteract the ill-effects of hard water and of ever-exposure to cold, wind, or sun. Its constant use is invaluable for preventing and removing wrinkles and crowsfeet. 3s. 6d.

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CREME FROIDE AUX CONCOMBRES.—Prepared from the pulp of the ripe fruit, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. For whitening and preserving the skin, and for the prevention of wrinkles and crowsfeet. Its constant use will counteract the ill-effects of exposure to sun and wind, and will retain the youthfulness of the complexion for many years.

"Crème Froide aux Concombres, as prepared by Mr. Mason, of Norwich, is the best agent for whitening and preserving the skin I know of."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

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"Against the crowsfeet use Mason's Thick Emulsine. With respect to wrinkles, I have said again and again that nothing removes them so satisfactorily as the thick Emulsine. For flushing of the face and dryness of the skin use Mason's Thin Emulsine of Cucumbers. 'Cool as a cucumber' is, as you know, a comparison that has become a proverb, and with good reason. Mr. Mason has prepared two excellent emulsions of cucumber, thick and thin, which I have not seen equalled. To these he has no w added a Crême Froide aux Concombres. As the responsibility for these formulas rests, in a large measure, with myself, you may feel sure I should not recommend them unless I had complete confidence in their excellence."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

JABORANDI HAIR TONIC.—Prepared from selected South American Jaborandi Leaves, containing the newly-discovered alkaloid Pilocarpine. Highly recommended by medical authority as a hitherto unapproachable stimulant to rapid growth of hair. Used not only to prevent the hair falling, but to stop advance of greyness and induce vigorous secretion of the natural colouring pigment. 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

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BLOOM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white skin and complexion powder. It imparts a beautiful natural whiteness and youthful softness and delicacy to the skin. The painful "Flushing" of the face, browness of the neck and arms, undue redness of the face and hands, are obviated by one application. For personal appearance at Court, the Ball, or Concert it is indispensable: it represses the unpleasantness of sensible perspiration and its disagreeable accompaniments. Travellers and residents in warm climates will find it invaluable. It so entirely prevents the discolouring action of the sun on the skin, that freckles are almost unknown to those who use it. In polished apple wood case, with toilet puff, 3s. 6d.

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WALNUT JUICE AND NUTGALLS.—Having often been required to prepare Walnut Juice for ladies, I have found that it is not perfectly successful by itself as a hair stain. After many experiments I am at last able to introduce a combination of Walnut Bark and Nutgalls, which is perfectly effective in giving to grey hair various shades of rich natural brown, very different from the dull metallic black of lead restorers. It is at the same time perfectly safe (Walnut Juice has been used for centuries as a hair dye). Price 3s. 6d. per case, post free, with full directions.

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THE BEST PLACE ON EARTH.

The best place on earth to be in is, no doubt, one's bed. Nowhere else can you get warmth, rest, and sleep of the same quality or to the same extent. And let your bed be as soft, springy, and comfortable as you can afford to buy. Then stay in it not less than eight hours out of every twenty-four; and sleep sound as a brick in a wall the whole time if you can.

But when a bed becomes a prison it is different. And that is what it does in cases of serious illness. Even then it is the best place to be in; yet one grows weary of it all the same.

"For weeks together I was confined to bed; three weeks out of four I spent in bed." So says Mrs. Davis, of Sheffield. Vastly too much time to spend in bed; but through no fault of hers. Her back ached, and her heart ached over it. Nevertheless, what a person must he must. The dog who is chained to a stake in the garden would dearly love to be prowling afield. He cannot, however. His owner has decided his destiny for him, and he can only growl, bark, and tug at his collar.

Now disease is a master—hard, mean, and pitiless. It orders solitary seclusion, and we have got to submit. Not long ago I heard a sick man say, "I am tired and disgusted with being in bed week after week this way. I can see through the window that the weather is beautiful and warm; and to-morrow I intend to leave this bed and go out of doors if I have to be brought back in a box."

Brave words; and from one deserving help and sympathy. But did he carry out the programme? No; he did not. The chain and the stake held him fast. Finding himself too weak to stand on his legs, and too ill generally to bear any form of transportation, he sank down on the pillow and sighed. One month later, however, he went out. The day was bright and sweet, but he did not enjoy it; for he went—*in a box.*

This identical evil power kept Mrs. Davis in bed so much. She is out now; but let us have her little story first.

"It was in the spring of 1896," says Mrs. Davis, "that my health began to fail. What my complaint was I could not have told you at that time, because the feeling of it was new to me. To begin with, I felt heavy; I was a load to myself, and tired when I had done nothing to make me so. Pretty soon I had a deal of pain at the left side and around the heart. Sometimes my heart would be all of a flutter, like a canary bird when he is scared in his cage. But this was always worse after eating, even when I took as little as possible, and yet keep alive. There was a queer pain in the chest, too, at the same time.

"I got much less sleep than I needed, and was naturally miserable and unrefreshed the next morning. I also suffered from pains in the head; not common headache, but pains that darted like those of neuralgia. Even after a short walk I came home so weak and exhausted I had to lie down on the couch. My flesh fell off till I was so thin you would scarcely have known me for the same woman.

"For weeks together I was confined to my bed; and as I got worse I spent three weeks out of four in bed. When in bed I was often troubled with cold, clammy sweats, which made me more helpless than ever. Thus it was with me for a year—a long and unhappy year.

"As for doctors I consulted one after another and took the medicines they ordered. Once in a while I got a bit of ease from them, and then fell back where I was before. My appetite was both poor and fickle, and no food seemed to agree with me. I should say, however, that by this time I knew, from the doctors and others, that my complaint was dyspepsia, and that all my symptoms belonged to it.

"In June, 1897, a friend got to telling how she had once had an ailment like mine and been cured of it by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought a bottle of Mr. Hampshire, the Chemist in Upperthorpe Road, and began taking it. It is only fair to say that the effects of the first bottle (it was a small one) were not very noticeable, but soon after I commenced on the second I found it was doing me good. I could eat with an appetite and digest what I ate. This led me to continue and in six weeks I was well and strong. This is seventeen months ago and I have had no return of the complaint."—E. Davis, 3, Sarah Street, Sheffield, November 29, 1898.

Nowadays Mrs. Davis, I am glad to say, gets her allowance of sleep in the night season (Nature's time for the use of pillows and blankets) and during the day she works and gets what pleasure she can out of the blessed sunlight.

with added corners of material seamed on the straight. Cut a fitted bodice lining with three-piece front, to close on the left of the centre panel. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover with a stretched back, a left front, and a draped right front of material, the drapery pleated, lined, and decorated like the skirt pleat. Finish the seams. Two-piece sleeve. Band collar, embroidered, supported by bones. Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 7 yards. The draped pleats are wheelmarked on the pattern.

Nos. 444 to 449.—Spring Costumes for Boys and Girls. (Page 22.)

No. 444. Pretty Empire frock, a good model for cashmere, veiling, soft silk, &c. The dress, in four breadths, is gathered into a two-piece bodice of lined lace-covered material, which fastens on the left shoulder. Flounces and sash of soft silk or chiffon, the flounces headed by an easy embroidery of baby ribbon. One-piece sleeve, gathered into an unlined lace cuff (threaded with ribbon). Ribbon decoration on the shoulder. Quantity of double-width material required for a girl of eight, 4 yards.

No. 445. Girl's School Dress.—A three-gore unlined skirt; and a double-breasted tailor bodice, the material mounted on a fitted and boned lining. A good model for serge. There is a velvet yoke back and front, lined, which fastens on the shoulder. One-piece scalloped collar of silk-lined serge, stitched all over. Band collar of velvet. Two-piece sleeve with stitched cuff. Quantity of 42-inch serge required for a girl of fourteen, 5 yards.

No. 446. Boy's coat of cloth or covert coating, a back and two loose double-breasted fronts. Face the fronts with cloth. Line the back and part of the fronts with polonaise (seamed apart). The one-piece collar is faced with cloth. The cloth edges are neatly stitched with silk. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required for a boy of three, 1½ yards.

No. 447. Boy's nursery or school suit. Two-piece serge knickers, seamed at the back, buttoning in front over a fly edge. The legs are gathered into double buttoned straps of serge. Blouse of red cashmere, a back and two fronts, the right front cut with a box-pleat. Trim with white silk cross stitch. The buttonholes are made beneath the box-pleat on a band of lining covered with cashmere. A pocket is placed on the left front. One-piece collar, lined silk, trimmed cross-stitch. One-piece sleeve with doubled wristband. Quantity of material required for a boy of five, serge, ¾ yard; cashmere, 1¼ yards.

No. 448. Girl's sacque and three-gore skirt, unlined. Good model for cloth. The fronts and reefer collar are faced with cloth. The coat is neatly stitched at the edges. The seams of the coat are bound open for neatness. Quantity of 48-inch material required for a girl of nine, 3½ yards.

No. 449. Baby's pelisse of white cloth or drill. Double-breasted, unlined, only the fronts are faced with the material. One-piece collar, edged with lace. The edge is stitched. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 1½ yards.

Nos. 450 to 455.—The New Capes. (Page 23.)

No. 450. Spring cape for an elderly lady. The pattern is in four pieces, half the cape (cut in one piece, shaped with shoulder darts), half the shaped flounce (made up of breadths of material) front and back of the four-piece collar. Cut in glacé and Greek net. Trim with net or ribbon ruches, and lace flounces. Face the collar with ruche-trimmed panne, and stiffen with wire or tailor canvas. The revers (faced with panne) are cut with the fronts, and are seamed to the collar. The cape can be worn open or closed with hooks and eyes. Quantity of material required, 22-inch silk, 5 yards; 54-inch net, 2 yards.

No. 451. Pretty cape cut in cloth. The pattern is in five pieces; half the cape (shaped by a shoulder dart, with a gored seam at the back), half the one-piece hood (back centre laid on fold of material), the front and back of the four-piece collar, half the hood revers (to be cut in a single piece). The cape can be lined with silk, cut on the cape pattern, but seamed apart. The hood is of cloth, faced with velvet. The revers is of cloth, lined with velvet or silk. The four-piece collar, seamed according to the notches, is stiffened with tailor canvas, and is faced with velvet or cloth. Quantity of material required (with velvet collar facing) 48-inch cloth, 2 yards; 20-inch velvet, ¾ yard.

No. 452. Strapped cloth cape, cut in two pieces, seamed at the back; four-piece collar, strapped, faced with cloth. Cloth (for straps) is tacked in place on the cape; the pattern is outlined on the applied cloth with lines of tacking. The tacked lines are stitched, and the superfluous cloth is cut away. Line with silk cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. Quantity of cloth required for the cape, 2½ yards; for the straps, 1¾ yards.

No. 453. Elderly lady's dolman for evening wear, cut in three pieces, with back and two fronts, seamed on the shoulder. Scallop the edge and trim with fur and lace. The cape is lined with domet and silk, cut on the cape pattern, but seamed apart. Lace bow. The three-piece collar is cut with fronts and back, is stiffened, faced with cloth, edged with fur. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 3 yards.

Nos. 454 and 455. The new spring mantle, for satin, poult-de-soie, or cloth. The pattern is in four pieces—the front (with long flap and half the sleeve), half the back (with back half of sleeve), front and back of four-piece collar. The front edge should be laid along the selvedge of the material. This brings the shoulder line in a sharp bias. Lay the back pattern (with the shoulder on a similar bias) beneath the front sleeve, the back edge lying on the straight of the material from selvedge to selvedge. The four-piece collar is stiffened, and is faced with the material. Line with light silk, cut on the mantle pattern but seamed apart. Trim with fringe, ruches, or jet. Quantity of 20-22-inch material required, 2¾ yards.

Nos. 456 to 469. Tailor Coats and Skirts, Tea Gowns, New Bodices and Sleeves, two Smart Wraps. (Pages 24 and 25.)

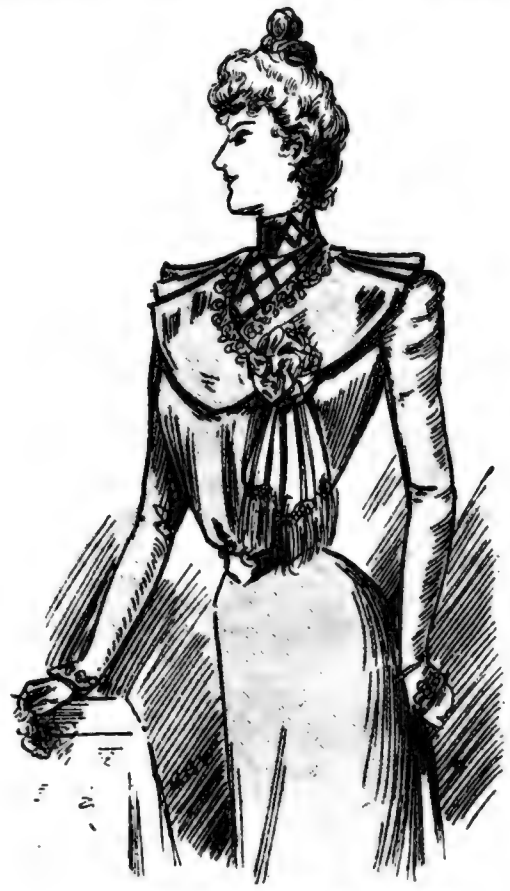
No. 456. Sleeve for a cloth gown. Cut a two-piece sleeve in lining. Cover the top with three shaped bands of cloth (raw edge), mounted one over the other. Cover the rest with an upper (slightly draped at the top) and under sleeve of the cloth. Added bell cuff (one piece), lined silk, edged three straps of cloth (cut to shape). Quantity of 42-48-inch material required, 1½ yards.

No. 457. Cut a two-piece sleeve of lining. Veil the top with lace over silk. Veil the lower part with an under and draped upper sleeve of silk or woollen material. Lace frill sewn inside the pointed wrist. Quantity of 42-inch material required, 1 yard.

No. 458. Smart coat and skirt. Good model for cloth. Four-gore skirt, with double box pleat back (see No. 421). Before lining, decorate with three bias bands of cloth stitched on after the seams are made. The straps cease at the back pleat. The ends are rounded, held by buttons. Elegant spring coat. There is a back, two side-pieces on each side, two open fronts (closing with a single button), and two fitted waistcoat fronts added at the side seam. Strap like the skirt after fitting and seaming the coat. Face the fronts with cloth. Line the rest with silk or polonaise, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. The waistcoat fronts are of silk-lined white cloth. One-piece collar, faced with velvet, slipstitched to the turned cloth edge. Two-piece tight sleeve. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 7 yards (with straps.)

No. 459. Dressy blouse. Cut a fitted silk lining in the usual number of pieces, to hook down the front. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover the top with a three-piece yoke of tucked silk. Veil the lower part with a back and two fronts of lace. Back and front draperies of silk. Finish the seams. Cut a two-piece silk sleeve lining. Veil the top with tucked silk. Cover the lower part with a one-piece lace sleeve, shaped by a dart below the elbow. Silk drapery and lace frill. Quantity of material required, silk lining, 4 yards; piece lace (22 inches), 3 yards; silk for yoke and draperies, 2 yards.

No. 460. Beautiful tailor gown, model for satin-face or other good cloths. The skirt (with very small box-pleat back) consists of a back and two sides, scalloped at the edge, filled in with a shaped flounce, cut with the tablier. The back and sides are seamed. The scalloped edges are lapped on the tablier and flounce (made up of breadths). Line with silk or mercerised cotton, cut on the skirt pattern, but seamed apart. Smart spring coat—a back, two side-pieces on each side, and two open fronts. The fronts and lower edges are



No. 477. A Pretty Bodice.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 *to* 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, Bodice, 6½*d., post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

scalloped, stitched over an inch band of muslin (cut to shape). The front edges are stitched down on added open fronts (stiffened) of white cloth faced with cloth, which is embroidered in the two-fold revers (cut with the added fronts). Two-piece collar of cloth, stiffened, faced with embroidered white cloth. The collar is seamed to the neck and revers, the two facings being seamed where they turn over together. Two-piece sleeve with scalloped wrist. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 7 yards; white cloth, 1 yard.

No. 461. Four-gore skirt with double box-pleat back, cut and made like No. 421. It is trimmed with bias bands of stitched velvet. Elegant spring coat, with back, two side-pieces on each side, and two stitched open fronts (with revers) faced with stitched velvet. Line the coat with silk, cut on the coat pattern but seamed part, the edges slipstitched to the scalloped cloth edges which are turned over a band of musling, and herring-boned down. Two-piece collar of cloth, stiffened, faced with stitched velvet. Two-piece sleeve. The coat is decorated with buttons, but is not intended to close. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 6 yards. Smart fringed silk tie.

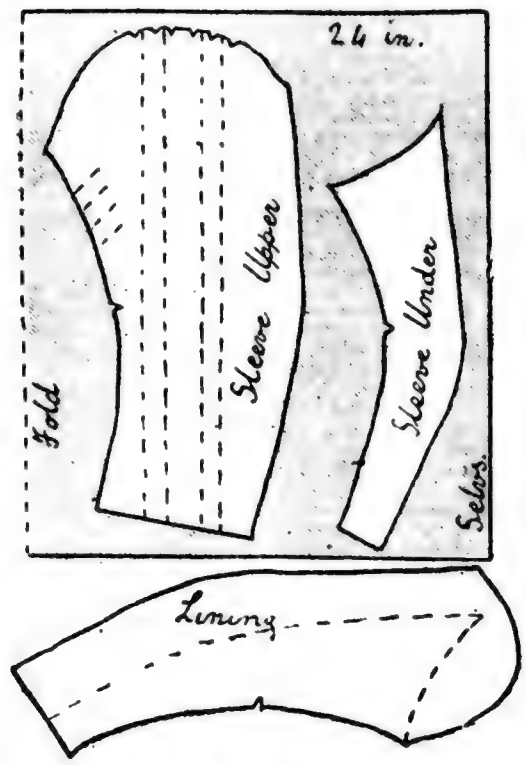
No. 462. Tea-gown or bodice decoration of tucked chiffon and lace, a bouillonné and tucked front with epaulets and coquillé draperies of lace. Tucked chiffon collar, edged lace. There is no lining. Quantity of 45-inch chiffon required, 1½ yards, 12-inch lace flouncing, 4 yards.

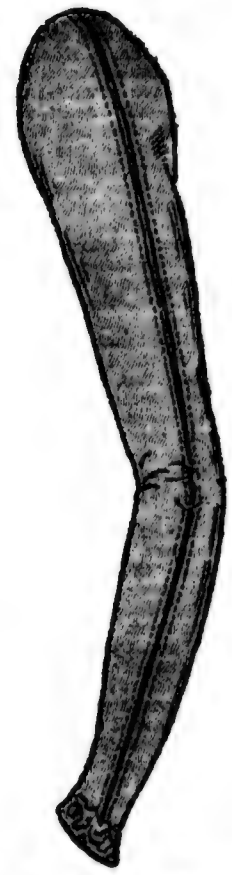
No. 463. A pretty bodice. Cut and make a bodice lining like No. 428. Cover the top with white satin, crossed by a trellis of velvet ribbon, or the trellis can be of cloth, tacked in place, the trellis lines marked out in tacking, then stitched, and the superfluous cloth cut away. The lower part of the lining is draped with a back and two crossed fronts of very thin glossy cloth, decorated with fringe. Finish the seams. Band collar like the yoke, supported by bones. Two-piece sleeve of lining, the top covered with decorated satin (edged fringe), the lower part with an upper and under sleeve of the cloth. To match a skirt. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required (without trellis) for bodice only, 2 yards.

No. 464. Charming mantle, in two pieces (seamed at the back), pointed back and front, cut circular and full, so that the back can be slit and held down at the waist, thus forming a sort of wing sleeve. A good model for coloured cloth, lined with silk, trimmed with a ruche-edged silk flounce and ribbon ruches. The band collar is of cloth and silk, covered with a ruche-edged silk ruche. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 2½ yards; 22-inch silk (for lining and frills), 6½ yards.

No. 465. Theatre coat, loose fitting, with two backs, a side-piece on each side and two fronts, hooking down the centre. Good model for mauve satin cloth, lined with leaf green silk (cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart, the outer edges slipstitched to the turned cloth edges, and covering the tails of the hooks and eyes). One lace flounce is at the extreme edge. The other is mounted on the cloth. One-piece wing sleeve, lined silk, edged with an applied flounce of lace. Four-piece collar of cloth, stiffened, faced silk covered partly by a white chiffon ruche (edged tiny lace ruche), which also edges the fronts. Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 4 yards; 22-inch silk, 8 yards; 45-inch chiffon, 1½ yards.

No. 466. Elegant princess gown of putty cloth strapped with the same cloth. The lining is in nine breadths—a three-piece front, two side-pieces on each side, and two backs. The backs and sides are covered with cloth. The front panel is covered to the waist with tucked white satin. Separate patterns are required for the right front side of material and the front and left side (pattern in one piece) of material. The gown fastens on the left of the centre panel, the right





Nos. 478 and 479. A Tucked Sleeve.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 *to* 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 3½*d., post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

front of material (lined at the fastenings) then crossing to button across the left front side and down the left hip. Strap with cloth, tacked in place, the pattern marked out by tacking, then stitched with silk, the superfluous cloth being cut away. Tucked satin collar, supported by bones. Two-piece strapped sleeve. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required (without straps), 7 yards.

No. 467. Pretty chiffon bodice. Cut and make a low-necked silk bodice lining, on the principle of No. 428. Drape with a back and front of chiffon, decorated with chiffon ruches. Finish the seams. A drapery of chiffon mounted on the shoulder straps does duty for sleeves. Quantity of 45-inch chiffon required, 2½ yards; 22-inch silk, 1¾ yards.

No. 468. Elegant tea gown. Cut a princess lining (with open neck) like No. 466. Cover the centre panel with pleated chiffon. Cover the other breadths with white cloth. Make up material and lining together. Fit and bone with care. Edge with chiffon flounces. Lace coat—a back and two fronts (with long tabs), seamed on the shoulder and under the arm apart from the gown. Small epaulet sleeve of lined cloth, into which is arranged the pleated chiffon sleeve (one piece). Drapery of chiffon about the bust and back. Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 6½ yards; 45-inch chiffon, 4 yards; 22-inch lace, 2 yards.

No. 469. A smart two-piece sleeve, for silk or woollen materials. It is very close-fitting, and has a much longer wrist tab in the upper than the under sleeve. The sleeve is neatly stitched for woollen materials, and is decorated with a lace wrist frill. Quantity of 42—48-inch material required, ¼ yard.

Nos. 470A and 470B.—A Couple of Artistic Tea Gowns. (Page 26.)

No. 470A. Cut a princess lining like No. 468. Cover the centre panel with lace over white silk. Veil the other breadths with tomato-red Louis velveteen. A separate pattern will be required for the front sides in velveteen, which are pleated at the waist on the fitted lining. Make up lining and velveteen together. Fit and bone with care. Edge the fronts and one-piece wing sleeve (of velveteen, lined red silk) with black fur. Two-piece under sleeve, tight fitting, of silk and lace. Low-cut French neck. Quantity of 24-inch velveteen required, 12 yards; piece lace, 4 yards. Antique silver belt.

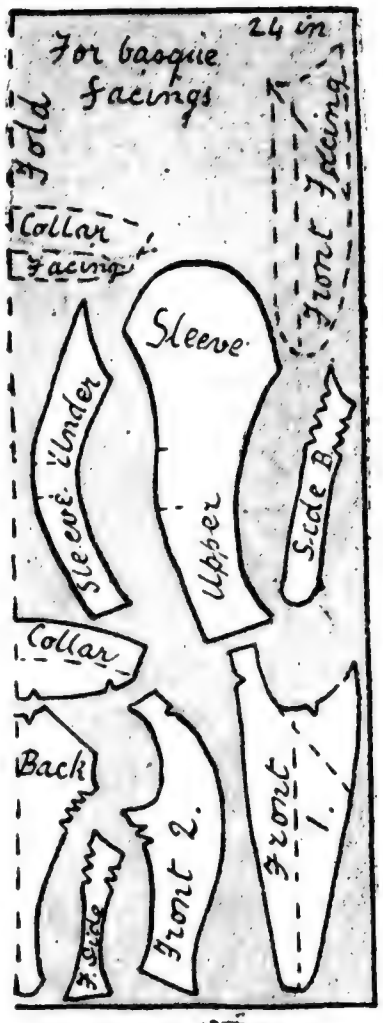
No. 470B. Cut a low-neck lining on the principle of No. 468. Cover the (ivory silk) centre panel with ivory chiffon striped with lace, mounted full. The rest of the lining breadths (silk or mercerised cotton) are covered with panne, cloth, or satin, &c. Fit and make up like No. 470A. Lace edges the low neck and falls to the waist in front on the front sides. Lovely sleeve of draped chiffon—a knotted scarf, fringed at the edge. Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 5 yards; 45-inch chiffon, 2 yards.

Nos. 471 to 473.—Bridal Gown and Bridal Costumes, Showing Some New Tucked and Pleated Skirts. (Page 27.)

No. 471. Elegant gown for the bride's mother or elder sister. A good model for satin-faced cloth and panne (or mirror velvet, or velveteen). Elegant new skirt. The pattern is in a single piece (half the skirt). There must be no seam in front, the edge of the pattern being laid on the fold of the material; but the rest of the skirt is made up of two breadths (with added corners), with deeply-gored seam at the back (all the other seams are selvedge seams). These breadths must be added beyond the skirt opening, so that the plain part at the top of the skirt shows no seam at all. The tucks rise higher towards the back, the highest being the two at the centre of the back, where the skirt closes neatly with hooks and eyes. The tucks vanish to nothing at the hips; they develop downwards to form loose pleats. The tucks are all wheel-marked on the pattern. This skirt is simply hemmed. It is unlined, and is mounted on a gored foundation skirt with no pleats at the back. The foundation can be of silk, or of lining trimmed with the cloth. The five seams (three breadths and rounded corners) of the cloth skirt must be beautifully seamed and pressed, as they will cross the tucks and pleats of back and sides. Graceful coat of bolero type—a one-piece back, a side-piece on each side, and two fronts (shaped with breast darts) with long flap ends. It is of cloth, with shaped piece of velvet covering the flaps and continuing at the back. The revers, cut with the fronts, are faced with velvet. Line with silk or polonaise, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart, the edges slipstitched to the cloth or velvet edges, which are turned over an inch band of muslin. The coat fastens with hooks and eyes, and is to be worn over a sleeveless front. Two-piece sleeve of velvet; three-piece collar of velvet, faced with cloth or silk, stiffened with tailor canvas. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 5 yards; velvet (20 inches) 5 yards.

No. 472. Beautiful bridal gown of white satin, with spoon-bowl train, cut in seven breadths. The tablier is plain, of lace-covered satin. The side and back breadths (two backs, two sides on each side, seamed according to the notches) are tucked, the tucks shown by wheel marks. The seams come inside the tucks. The backs and sides adjoining the backs must have added corners (seamed on the straight) at the edge, to make the satin wide enough. The skirt is seamed and made quite apart from the white silk foundation skirt, cut in six gores, which has a pinked-out frill covering the hem. Trim with a chiffon ruche. Cut a fitted bodice in white satin, with double right front to fasten under the left arm and on the left shoulder. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover the top with a two-piece lace yoke. Drape the lower parts with a back and front of chiffon. Collar of satin and lace, supported by bones. Two-piece sleeve of satin and lace, with chiffon shoulder drapery. Bouquets of orange blossom. Quantity of material required, satin, 15 yards; chiffon (45 inches), 7 yards; piece lace, 4 yards.

No. 473. Bridesmaid's dress of chiffon or muslin. Cut and make a blue silk foundation skirt like No. 472. On it mount a skirt of blue chiffon in four breadths—a plain tablier, a tucked breadth on each side, and a tucked back with box-pleat. The back for chiffon (and also the sides for muslin) has to be eked out with added corners, as chiffon is not wide enough for the entire back, and usual muslin is too narrow for the sides. Wheelmarks show the tucks and back box-pleat. There must be no seam at the back, the back centre being laid along the fold of the material. Seam and hem the chiffon skirt apart from the foundation. Make and press the seams well, as they will cross the tucks and pleats. Decorate with lace flouncing (arranged to form a corner on each side), or with portions of a lace shawl. Cut and make a silk bodice like No. 428. On it arrange a two-piece tucked yoke of chiffon and a diagonally tucked back and two fronts edged with lace. Tight sleeve of lace over satin. Tucked band collar, unlined. Black velvet rosette and belt. Quantity of material required, blue silk, 12 yards; 45-inch chiffon, 8 yards.



Nos. 480 & 481. Diagram and Illustration of the Cut-Out Pattern Presented with this Number.
For Description see this Page.

No. 474.—An Inexpensive Tea Gown. (Page 31.)

Cut a princess lining, semi-fitting, in six breadths—two backs, two fronts (fastening centre), and two double side-pieces (fitted with a dart under the arm). Where the lining is not wide enough, add corners on the straight. Veil with a three-piece yoke of cashmere, into which is arranged two backs (pleated, the pleats stitched to the lining to the waist) and two full fronts. The side-pieces are covered with material. Seam lining and cashmere together. Trim the yoke and three-piece collar (stiffened, faced with cashmere) with fur. Quantity of cashmere required, 8 yards.

No. 475.—A Handsome Blouse. (Page 31).

A good model for velvet or satin, on which silver sequins have been sewn at intervals. Cut a fitted lining with front in three pieces, to fasten on the left of the centre panel. Cover the centre panel with tucked or pleated silk. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover with a back and two open fronts of the embroidered velvet. Finish the seams. Tucked band collar of silk, supported by bones. One-piece circular basque of plain velvet, lined with silk. Two-piece sleeve of velvet, embroidered at shoulder and wrist only. Tie of lace. Belt of satin ribbon. Quantity of material required, 20-inch velvet, 4 yards; 22-inch silk, 1 yard.

No. 476.—A Cycling Dress. (Page 32).

Good model for serge, cloth, or tweed. Three-gore skirt, the back (where is the opening) arranged as a reversed box-pleat. The skirt need not be lined for serge or tweed, except the tablier. Support the biased back seam (if no lining) with a tape stitched into the seam. If there is no lining, stitch the hem, which must be interlined. The pocket can be inserted in the right tablier seam (a back pocket is inadvisable for cycling). Smart coatee—a back, a side on each side and two fronts cut with tabs. Face the fronts (as far as tabs) with the material. Line the rest with polonaise or flannel, seamed apart from the coatee. Slip-stitch the lining to the turned coatee edges and to the facings. The revers, collar facings, and edges are trimmed with braid or cord. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 5½ yards.

No. 477.—A Pretty Bodice. (Page 35.)

Cut and make a bodice lining, like No. 438. Cover the top of the centre panel with satin, on which buff cloth (very fine) is applied, as described for No. 463. Drape the rest with a back, a left front and a pouched right front of the cloth. Band collar of striped satin. Original pleated pèlerine collar, in one piece, stiffened, embroidered, lined silk. Bow of white silk, fringed. Two-piece sleeve, the bell cuff embroidered. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 2½ yards; white satin, ¾ yard.

Nos. 478 and 479.—A Tucked Sleeve. (Page 35.)

The pattern is in three pieces—the tucked upper of the sleeve in material, the upper in lining, and the under sleeve (used both for material and lining). This sleeve has been designed for ordinary cloth, serge, tweed, &c., materials which need not boast the delicacy of the new cloths, so imperative for small and dainty tucks and pleats. The diagram shows the tucked upper and the under sleeve patterns laid on seven-eighths of a yard of 48-inch material, which has been folded in half down the material (the selvedges meeting), so that each piece is cut in duplicate. Notches in the sleeve top of the pattern and dotted lines in the diagram show the folds of the two wide tucks which run from shoulder to wrist, folded towards each other. A little *bouffant* effect is given to the sleeve top by four one-eighth of an inch diagonal tucks made in the upper sleeve at the inner seam (marked by dotted lines in the diagram). The upper sleeve thus arranged should fit precisely (as to outer edges) into the upper sleeve in lining, the single notches in the inner seam coinciding. The outer seam should be opened and herring-boned down to the lining. The inner seam should have each edge (lining and material taken together) overcast separately. The lower edge of the sleeve can be finished with braid, a bias band of velvet, &c.

For the Descriptions of Nos. 482 to 485, see Page 16.

Description of the Cut-out Paper Pattern Presented with this Number.

A Smart Tailor Bodice.

This elegant model is most useful, as it is equally suited to indoor or outdoor wear (when it is warm enough to discard cloak or coat). It should be made of the same material as the skirt (a good skirt model for the purpose is that with double box-pleat back, No. 421). A good model for cloth, tweed, serge, &c. The pattern (half the bodice) is in eight pieces—half the one-piece back, two side pieces, two pieces of one front, half the one-piece collar, the upper and under of the two-piece sleeve. The diagram shows the pattern laid on 2 yards of 48-inch cloth, which is doubled in half at the dotted line, the collar and back patterns being laid on the fold, so that collar and back are each cut in a single piece, the other pieces being cut in duplicate. As this is a tailor model, the fronts and short basques should be faced with the cloth; but if these facings are omitted (the revers and collars being faced with velvet, &c.), the bodice can be cut out of 1⅓ yard of material. The bodice can be stitched, braided, or strapped for decoration. Strapping (as illustrated) is the newest, when another yard of cloth must be added. Spaces are marked out in the diagram for collar and front facings, these pieces being cut on the collar and front patterns. The back, four side pieces, and two double-breasted fronts (cut with revers) are tacked together according to the notches, are fitted, seamed, and pressed. As to the trimming, the straps must be applied directly the cloth bodice is seamed and pressed. The cloth is tacked in place (in one complete piece for the seams and outer edges, except for front panel, facings and seams), the straps' edges are marked out by tacking; they are stitched, then the superfluous cloth is cut away. The bodice is then boned, the casings mounted on the cloth turnings, supported by tapes or strips of lining. The facings of fronts and basques are arranged, the collar is seamed to the neck as far as the notch, the collar facing is arranged. It is best to slip-stitch the facings to the back of the strapped edges, pressing the whole very flat and firm. The lining (cut on the bodice pattern) is corrected to match the fitted bodice, is seamed and pressed, tacked in place, its outer edges felled to the front and basque facing. Of course, this bodice can be turned out in dressmakers' style, lining and cloth made up together, the basques faced with silk. The two-piece sleeve has cloth and lining seamed apart.

For Description of the Coloured Plate, see Page 10.

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Fig. 12. An Evening Skirt.

Fig. 13. Evening Bodice.

Fig. 14. Pretty Shirt.

Fig. 15. Girl's Shirt.

Fig. 12. Smart 4-gore skirt with shaped flounce (pattern half the skirt). Good for wool or silk. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, 18 yards.

Fig. 13. Evening bodice, fastening under the left arm, a fitted and boned silk model, draped with two pieces of spotted tulle net, velvet berthe and shoulder straps. Quantity of material required, 22-inch silk, 1½ yards; 27-inch net, ½ yard.

Fig. 14. Flannel shirt, each front in two pieces, seamed beneath the straps of embroidered flannel. Quantity of 30-inch flannel required, 4 yards.

Fig. 15. Girl's shirt of striped silk, with tucked vest and collar of plain silk. Quantity of material required, striped silk, 3 yards; plain, 1¼ yards.

Fig. 16. Tea jacket of blue silk and lace. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, 5 yards.

Fig. 17. Two-piece scalloped tunic, a good model for cloth. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 2 yards.

Fig 18. One-piece cache corset, with added front pleat and circular basque. Quantity of 30-inch batiste required, 1¼ yards.

Fig. 19. Two-piece bell sleeve, with stiffened and wired scalloped wrist. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, 2 yards.

Fig. 20. Three-piece braided bodice, with two-piece sleeves; good model for cloth. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 1½ yards.

Fig. 21. Boy's overall of chequered zephyr, trimmed with Cash's lace-edged chequered frilling. Quantity of 30-inch zephyr required, 3 yards.

Fig. 16. Tea Jacket.

Fig. 17. Smart Tunic.

Fig. 18. Cache Corset.

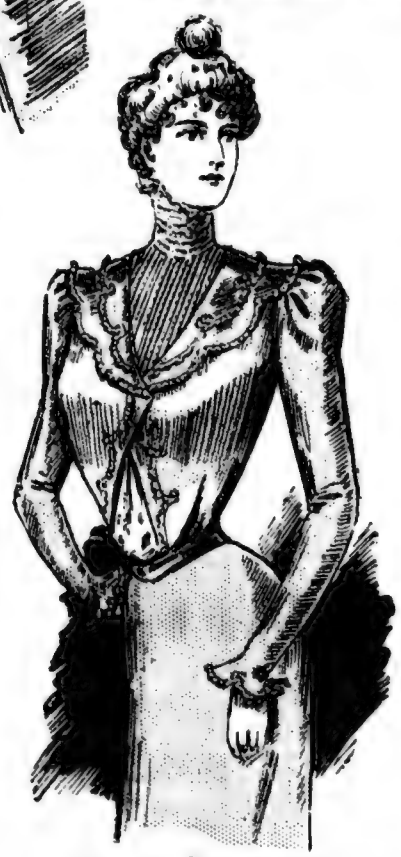

Fig. 19. Silk Sleeve.

Fig. 20. Pretty Coatee.

Fig. 21. Boy's Overall.

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The ..... of dressing well may be some women's birthright, but it can ..... be acquired. Strange as it may ....., whoever dresses well must possess real ..... and considerable ..... of thought. So many ..... have to be considered. An .... for beauty in colours is of little ..... if there is no feeling for ..... combining them. ..... of grace in form may verge on the ridiculous, unless it is checked by a due ..... for convention and .....

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FOR THE RESULT OF THE JANUARY COMPETITION, see Page 8.

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Size of Bust .....
Size across Chest between the Sleeves.....
Size across Bust from bottom of armhole at side seam .....
Size across Back between the Sleeves .....
Length of Back from bottom of Collar to Waist line.....
Long Front, from Centre of Collar at Back, over shoulder to Waist line front .....
Short Front, from bottom Collar in front of Waist line.....
Length of Shoulder .....
Length under Arm—Armhole to Waist line .....
Round Neck .....
Size round Shoulders.....
Size round Hips, 6 inches below Waist .....

SLEEVE.

Size round Wrist.....
Size round Elbow (bent).....
Length of Shoulder to Elbow .....
Length of Elbow to Wrist.....
Inside Length .....
Size of Armhole .....

SKIRT.

Front from Waist.....
Back from Waist .....
Side from Waist .....
Size of Waist .....
Round Hips, 6 inches below Waist .....

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Palmistry.

How to Take an Impression.—*Get a tube of finger-print ink from your colourman, or a tube of lamp-black paint from any stationer, and squeeze a little into a saucer. Then take a pad of cotton wool, and dab the ink lightly and firmly over the hand, which should be pressed firmly on a piece of white paper, the latter resting on a rather firm cushion or a mound of silver sand. In taking the hand away, raise it carefully from the wrist. It is absolutely necessary to send impressions of both hands. The age and sex of the querist must be stated, and whether married or single.*

Delineations are given without charge in these columns if the Palmistry Coupon is cut from this paper and is enclosed with the impression of the hands. Three questions can be asked.

Letters should be addressed to Lachesis, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Detailed delineations will be sent by post on receipt of 2s. 6d. and a stamped addressed envelope. Such letters should be marked "Special."

Red Carnation.—I am exceedingly sorry, but can tell you nothing from the drawings you have sent me, for they are not reliable. It is very easy to take a proper impression.

Amber (Streatham).—Your hands are rather indistinct in the most important parts. There is a great change before thirty-five, which I think means marriage. You know the man now, and things seem to prosper with you in the future. Your own judgment is excellent, and you have much determination when you like to use it.

Lulu (Limerick).—Your future husband will be more fair than dark. I see the initials K. H. and A. marked; his eyes should be blue grey, and he will be comfortably off.

Flipp.—I am so sorry, but your impressions are too bad to answer those questions. Your husband will be fair, and you should meet him very shortly. There is a change in your life at twenty-five, and another at thirty.

Emma Kennar Royal.—Because you rather meet your troubles half-way. There is a change for the better after fifty-two. You are very impulsive, and require much more caution.

Tiny (Tottenham).—Yes, you will be. Your future husband, who is moderately dark, you already know. There is a happy time before you.

Fanny Williams.—Your impressions are too bad to answer your first question. There is money for you in the future. You will have to choose between two men.

Emily (Hornsey).—You will marry, but I do not think it will be this year. Both happiness and success show in your future.

Eveleen (Walthamstow).—Yes, on the whole it is There is more money for you later on; but your future much depends on yourself. You are neat, orderly, and sympathetic, and would make a good sick nurse.

Ellen Skerrett (Buckhurst Hill).—Have you ever tried dressmaking? There is one member of your family who will do well. There is a change in your life before sixty.

Bell, N. W. (Wrexham).—Yes, about thirty. You have not met him yet. It all takes place very hurriedly, and will bring you more money.

Violet Ethel.—There will be three great changes in your life, one before twenty-five, which will bring you more money; another just before thirty, which means a further increase; and the third about forty-two, which will be widowhood.

Barbara.—Yes, you will. There is a change before thirty, which will be for the better. No, you will not remain in it all your life.

Kathleen (Bulwell).—Yes, you will, and your circumstances will be better afterwards. There is one journey in the future, which will greatly change your life before thirty-five.

Scarecrow (Madeira).—No, you will not. You will marry and be better off. More money shows after thirty-five. You have a good business hand. The best part of your life is to come.

Elcho (K.).—Not until after twenty. You will both be very fond of each other, and your life will be a happy one.

Connie (India).—I am very sorry, but the impressions are too bad. It would be much more satisfactory if you could send me some better ones. I can see a change at thirty-five.

A Lady from Plaistow.—You sent me no pseudonym. As far as I can tell from bad impressions there is a change before thirty-five, and your life in the future is certainly happier than it has been in the past. The hand is too blurred to answer your other question.

Gently (London).—I am so sorry I cannot answer all your questions, the impressions are too blurred, especially at the present time. From what I can see there is more money after forty-five, a change about forty-seven, and another at fifty.

E. Russell (Sidmouth).—Your impressions arrived broken. Why did you not send them in ink? Your circumstances improve about fifty; there will be more money for you then, which will make a great change in your life. You have a very strong will, and could succeed in anything you care to undertake. Your hand shows a diversity of talent.

Edith (Cheltenham).—Your hands are very indistinct. You must be careful at the age of thirty, when some great change will come in your life. Marriage shows, but impressions are too bad to give date.

Nicholas (Liverpool).—You are better at hand work than head. Marriage shows about thirty. You have strong likes and dislikes, but can make yourself very pleasant when you please.

Impatience (Hull).—Before twenty-seven. You will not have more than three children. You will be in better circumstances afterwards.

J. Harris (S.E.).—Lachesis was one of the three fates. Your marriage takes place within the next four years, and the man will have money. You will have to choose between two men, and must not decide in too great a hurry.

Esperanza (Isle of Man).—Your impressions are not good, and I can tell very little. Your husband will be more dark than fair, and have some money of his own. The letter "N" is clearly written in your hand.

M. S. G. (Liverpool).—Your impressions are quite hopeless, not one line is visible. The outline of your hand shows a great power of observation, and a talent for organisation.

Hettie (Bedford).—I am afraid I cannot tell you, for I have never studied them. I think you are quite capable of succeeding in a business of your own, but you must not worry too much over little things. There is a change in your life at thirty-five, and another at forty.

Waverley (Worcester).—It greatly depends on yourself. You will have a chance before forty-five from a man whom you have not yet met. You will change your place of residence before forty-seven.

Carmine (Leicester).—Yes, most certainly; and your future husband you already know. Yours is an artistic hand, and you would succeed with art better than with anything else. A disappointment about a love affair shows in your past.

Inquisitive (Brixton).—You have not complied with all the rules, and your impressions are too bad to answer your questions. You are very sensitive, and have much mobility of feeling. Your judgment is good, and you can trust your first impressions.

E. K. (South Hampstead).—Your impressions are all stuck together, so I can only tell your character. You are

No. 482. Smart Dressing Gown.

For Description see Page 16.

Price of Paper Pattern, 1s. 0½d., *post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

cheerful as a rule, and have some determination, but you are a little too impulsive, and act too often on the spur of the moment.

Catherine (Bournemouth).—Your vocation is to be married. You have much determination, and would make a good manager. Your future husband you have just met or are just going to. Be careful of a man's influence after marriage.

Silverdale (Leicester).—Do not be in too great a hurry. You will marry, but not just yet, and will be in better circumstances afterwards. You had some trouble in your family in early childhood.

Red-haired Molly C. (Shrewsbury).—Your nervousness depends very much on your surroundings. You have a strong will and ought to succeed better. Your impressions are too bad to tell much, but I can see several changes within the next ten years.

Clara (Dunstable).—It might take place any time from now. I cannot tell his vocation from your hand; but the marriage will improve your circumstances, and you will certainly go abroad later on.

Marie.—You have sent me many impressions, but not one is really good. A strong influence shows in your life in the near future; but it greatly depends on yourself how it ends. You will have more money after thirty-five.

Worried (Stoke Newington).—Your friendships greatly depend on yourself. People will be sincere to you as long as you are to them. You will have a chance of marrying within the next four years, and there will be a little more money for you in the future.

Lilly C. (Middlesbrough).—Yes, you will do much better after twenty-seven. You are clever and quick to take things in. Generosity is shown.

Scotch Lassie (Kilburn).—There is a change in your life before thirty-five, and you will be well off in the future. There is a new influence coming shortly into your life. You ask no questions.

Pansy (Isle of Man).—You have not made the most of your opportunities, and are a little too fond of the opposite sex. Things should improve for you later on, and do not miss your chance another time. Marriage will place you in better circumstances.

Canary (Tooting).—You have very strong feelings which you try and hide, and a good memory for little things. There will be plenty of change in your life, and some travelling in the future.

H. C. A. (Worthing).—Nothing is certain from only one hand. He is very obstinate, and very observant. His life looks peaceful, and very free from worry in the future. He will not marry again. I am sorry I cannot tell you more definitely.

Pansy (Eastbourne).—You must send me better impressions before I can answer your questions. A proposal shows very much in the present, but cannot say definitely, as the hand is too blurred. There is a great change in your life within the next eighteen months.

Tim (Thornhill).—You must be careful not to overtax your strength at the present time. There is a change in your life before forty-three. A strong influence shows in your hand after forty.

Whipper-in (Euston).—You will certainly marry, and you seem to meet the man very much in the present; he should be dark, with blue eyes. The marriage should be happy and prosperous.

In Despair (Walthamstow).—Yes, you certainly ought to do so. You will marry, but not quite yet; it will be one of mutual affection, and improve your prospects too.

A Flower Girl (Maidenhead).—You have good business capacities and would make an excellent manager. You will marry before twenty-five, and the man will be well off. A great change shows in your life at thirty-five

Wee Willie Winkie (Grove Park).—You will be married very shortly to a moderately dark man, who will be exceedingly well off. Great prosperity is shown in the future. You must be careful of a bad influence in your life at the present time. A danger of drowning shows in your past.

Lottie D. (Middlesbrough).—Your impressions are too bad to answer all your questions. From what I can see, you may marry any time from now a man whom you have only known a short time.

Daphne (Preston).—You ought to be married within the next eighteen months. Yours is an artistic hand, and you certainly ought to succeed. The letters R, H, and E are marked.

Trila (Chichester).—Your impressions are too indistinct to answer your third question. You will have a chance of marrying before you are thirty-five. I do not think there will be much difference between your ages.

Helene L. (Hampstead).—Yes, but you must not worry so much over little things. Most of your troubles you make for yourself. You will marry about thirty, but must take care not to decide too hastily.

Blister (Stamford Hill).—Marriage shows soon after twenty. There will be a death in your family just beforehand. You will have to choose between a man you meet only a little while before and one you have known for years. You will have more money after thirty. You are a little too downright.

Youngster (Lostock).—I do not think so, but the impressions are too bad to answer definitely. If you do not marry within the year it will not be until you are twenty-seven. He should be dark.

Crushed Sunshine (Yorkshire).—You will have a much happier time in the future than you have had in the past. The best part of your life has to come. There is a great change before thirty-eight, and you will be married a second time before forty-three. Your life is singularly free from worry after that date. There will be more money, and I cannot see any trouble with your sons. There is one member of your family who ought to be careful of intemperance.

May E. (Clifton).—Great success shows after forty-one, and a new influence comes into your life at the same time; however, you will certainly have the chance of marrying. You have had an unfortunate attachment in the past.

Maude (Bolton).—I am very sorry, but your impressions are too bad for delineation. Not one single line is visible in the palm. Can you not send me better ones?

H. M. J. (Matlock).—You will be married within the next three years, and he will be very dark. A great change in your life shows after thirty, which will be for the better.

Horseshoe (Cornwall).—You will have the chance of a second marriage before forty, and your position will greatly improve in consequence. There is a change in your life at forty-three and another at forty-seven.

Poppy (Sheffield).—Your impressions are too bad for anything but character. Send me better ones next month. You are very observant, very sensitive, and very particular about little things. There is a change in your life before thirty.

Shamrock (Vauxhall).—You ought to marry before thirty-five; but I do not think it will be the man you know now. As far as I can see from indistinct impressions a new influence seems to come into your life. There will be more money for you after forty. There will be a death within the next few years that will materially affect your future.

E. S. (Stillingfleet).—You will be married within the next two years to the man to whom you are engaged to at present. Your life in the future seems both happy and prosperous.

Ciss H. V. (Bolton).—Before you are twenty-seven. I cannot tell you his nationality. There will be much more money after you are thirty-five.

Edwina B.—You will marry twice in your life. Have you ever tried dressmaking? There is more money for you after forty-three. You have a good deal of tenacity, but require more method; therefore would do better in conjunction with another person.

Peggy Potts (Barnard Castle).—Your future greatly depends on yourself, for you make worries when there need not be any. There is a great change in your life at fifty, which should be for the better. You have been unhappy.

For some Delineations crowded out see Pages 8 and 12.

Nursery Hints.

By Mrs. W. E. GORDON.

Mrs. W. E. Gordon will be glad to answer any questions on Nursery Management. (See Rules, p. 45.) Letters to be addressed to Mrs. Gordon, "Myra's Journal" Offices, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

VI.—BABY'S LEGS.

As long as a baby has not learnt the use of his legs, it is comparatively easy to manage him; but as soon as he finds that he can move about on his own account, it becomes a much more serious matter. There are babies who crawl, and babies who never crawl. Babies who crawl begin to be troublesome at about eight months old, the others, who do not think of moving till they really walk, will probably remain stationary till they are more than a year old. It is difficult to say why some crawl and some do not; but one thing is certain, that crawling is very good for babies, as it strengthens the back and limbs, and though a crawling baby gives more trouble at first, it is much less likely to suffer later from weak legs.

Bowed legs, as every one knows, are one of the symptoms of rickets, and no one can walk through our poorer streets without recognising how terribly common they are among the ill-fed and often neglected children of the poor. But in a less degree they appear also among carefully nurtured children, and it is important to know what to do to prevent and cure them.

As a rule, the cause is either that the child has been allowed to walk too soon, or that it needs a stronger diet. As soon as a baby has learnt to walk it can never have enough of it, but great care is needed, especially if it is not very strong. Running about indoors is not likely to do much harm, indeed exercise is necessary to strengthen the muscles, but out-of-doors it is always safer to allow too little than too much. In winter a child naturally goes out in its pram, but in summer, especially if there is a garden, the temptation is great to let it trot about, and it is not realised what an amount of work the little legs get through. It needs constant watchfulness to detect the first signs of weakness or fatigue, and a wise nurse or mother will harden her heart and allow only a minimum of walking as long as she can trace the least curvature in the legs. Lying down for at least two hours every morning is very desirable for all little children, and quite indispensable if there is any weakness.

No. 483. A Novel Bodice.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

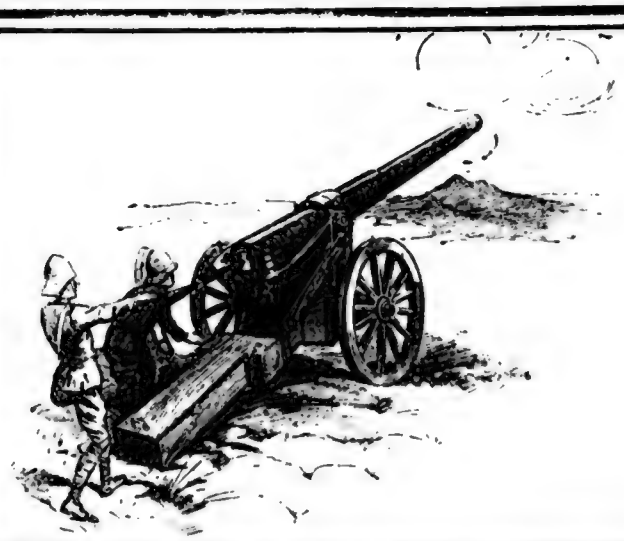
Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free of Madame Myra, *95, Regent Street, W*

In former days bowed legs were treated surgically and braced up in irons and other stiff casings. Now, doctors look more to the question of diet. A child with bowed legs needs building up. From fifteen to eighteen months it is safe to give an ordinary child good beef-tea, plenty of milk in puddings and otherwise, a little fish, and sometimes well-cooked porridge. I have known a child of eighteen months old ordered for this very thing a little finely-minced beef every day; but much, of course, must depend on the digestive powers of each child. Meat juice is very good when meat cannot be taken. I should say there is rather a tendency in the present day to give children too much to eat. The great thing to remember is that a little food goes a long way if it is really nourishing. To supplement the ordinary diet a course of Maltine or Scott's Emulsion will help the legs to grow strong and straight. Different children seem to need different tonics, and it is easy to find out which suits best.

If the child has left babyhood when his legs trouble him, I should still follow the same principle. Strengthen his diet while keeping him to plain, wholesome living, and avoid anything indigestible. Indigestion is responsible for many troubles, and it should always be remembered that it may come not only from unwise choice of food, but also from the manner of eating it. Most children are inclined to bolt their food, and it takes a great deal of patience and perseverance on the part of those who take care of them to combat this habit, but if they can be taught to eat slowly they will have learnt a lesson which will be of value to them all their lives. Another hint as to digestion is, never allow any eating between meals. This is most important.

Lastly, to young mothers I would say that most little babies' legs are just slightly bowed, and that they need not really begin to feel anxious till walking days come on. It is good to rub them gently but firmly upwards on the outer side to strengthen the muscles, but otherwise I should not worry about them.

I need not add that well-fitting boots and shoes are of the highest importance.



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Home Decoration.

AN ARTISTIC DOOR.

CONSIDERING the many facilities that are nowadays offered us of decorating our homes with a great deal of taste at little cost, it seems there is no excuse for ugly surroundings. We are becoming more artistic in our ideas, and are discontented with what satisfied our notion of "a pretty home" a dozen or so of years ago.

With the increase in the appreciation of the artistic side of things, it is only natural that means to bring about artistic effects meet us at every turn. How lovely are the tapestries and the brocades for upholstery purposes! How charming and restful in colour are even the simple, cheap art serges! If we cannot afford to drape our sofas and cosy nooks, our windows and doors, with expensive silks, then we may well be content with some of the simpler, less pretentious fabrics. Colour is of far greater importance than texture.

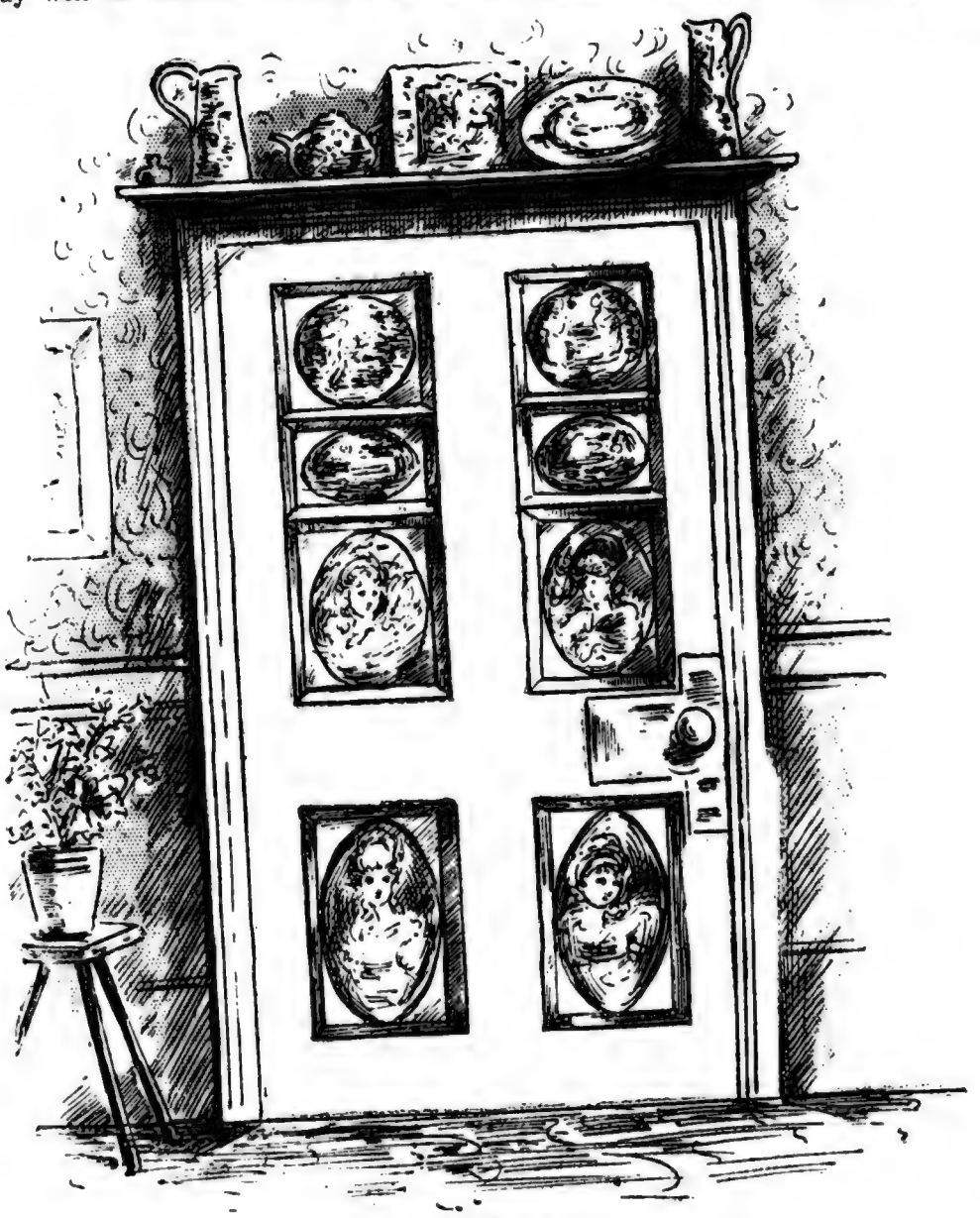
There was a time, not many years ago, when if we wanted "art" colours we had to pay heavily for them, and could, in fact, only get them in the very best materials. But the demand has brought about the supply, and in almost any neighbourhood we can now procure our favourite "art" shades in carpets or curtains.

So again with regard to "art" furniture. It is well within our reach. Dark genuine old oak is now so beautifully imitated that it requires a connoisseur to detect the real from the imitation. No style of furniture looks handsomer than dark oak. Where possible, furnish your halls and dining rooms in this style, and your taste will not lead you astray. An advantage with dark oak is that very little of it practically furnishes a fair-sized room. The simpler the surroundings the better, though any amount of blue china is permissible where black oak is concerned.

A dining-room, with a dado of wood, such as one sees in old-fashioned and certain of the new houses, gives magnificent opportunities for artistic display. Furnish this room, if possible, with black oak, and have your dado painted to match. Among Aspinall's celebrated preparations there is certain to be a dark oak stain that could be used for the purpose—not enamel paint in this case, but stain, remember. The wall above could be distempered pale green or blue or rose colour, either of which looks well with dark oak.

A pretty decoration is arranged by hanging a row of small oblong prints in oak frames and gilt mounts along the wall close above the dado, the lower edge of the frames just touching the woodwork. This idea could only be carried out successfully with mezzotints of equal size.

I have had sketched for my chat to-day a novel and highly effective method of decorating an oak door.



A Door Decoration.

I have seen the design carried out, so can answer for its success. The original of my sketch was a massive door of black oak, the panels being inlet with mezzotints mounted in gold and covered with glass. A peculiarity of the door was the quaintly-shaped plate of plain brass into which the "rose" handle was inserted.

The shelf above the door I have had added as a characteristic finish to the design. On it should rest blue china plates and quaint old Dutch jugs. It would not be an expensive matter to copy the style of this door. Effective mezzotints cost but little, and the gold mounts and glass coverings are not expensive items. A narrow strip of oak round the inner framework of the panels secures the prints in place.

The treatment of doors is a delicate operation that should be carefully thought out before experimenting upon them. The decoration, whatever it is, must be in strict accordance with surroundings.

Large brass finger-plates are an immense improvement to almost any door. Rooms furnished with white paint and delicate Coalport, however, usually have painted china plates, which are more in accordance with the nature of the decorations.

It should be borne in mind that a shelf above a door can add greatly to the effect of height; therefore when a doorway is low and you wish to—apparently—add inches or so to its measurement, place above it a shelf, allowing a space of about four inches between the doorway and the shelf. The latter must rest upon brackets, one at each end and one in the centre, the recesses between the brackets being decorated with plaques. And here let me hasten to add that to ensure safety every plaque decorating an over-door should either be secured with wire or, better still, be protected from damage by means of a ridge of wood nailed to the shelf, the base of the plate resting against the ridge. I prefer this plan, as wire around plaques is somewhat of an eyesore.

A simple way to keep out draughts from penetrating below a door is to nail a strip of felt of the colour of the door along the bottom of the woodwork, the strip being just sufficiently deep to reach quite to the ground. If the draught penetrates through the crevices at the sides of the door, shut it out by a tubing of indiarubber, such as is sold for the purpose.

Here is a suggestion for the beautifying of the ordinary narrow, straight hall of London and the suburbs. Put across it, from wall to wall, a brass pole, supported on brackets, and run on to this pole a couple of curtains of art serge or other material, which should be caught back with chains. The pole can be fixed, of course, at any height from the ground, and at any preferred distance from the hall-door. The improvement to the appearance of a hall by this simple little device is extraordinary. People with the insignificant narrow hall, doubtless under the impression that nothing can be done to beautify it, make no attempt to "take away" from the commonplace aspect it presents. But if they will try my little plan they will be agreeably surprised.

The paper, too, of a hall makes a great difference to its appearance. A light paper and white woodwork are always happily chosen for a small hall and a few pictures on the walls are assuredly an improvement.

Instead of the brass pole mentioned, an even prettier notion is to substitute a white fretwork archway, which need not take up ground space by descending to the floor, but can stop short at a shoulder-height from the ground.

A CROCHET CAPE.

(Concluded from page 15.)

3rd row:—* 1 single crochet, 6 double on following stitch, miss 1, repeat from *. These three rows are to be turned down on the right side, while the cape is worked on the edge of the yoke.

Cape—1st row:—work loosely—1 d. c. on every 2nd single of 1st of the 3 trimming rows, working into the perpendicular thread at the back of the single.

2nd row:—1 d. c. on the 1st stitch, then 10 d. c. on every 3rd d. c. of last row, ending the row as it began with 1 double on the last double.

3rd row:—1 d. c. on 1st d. c., * 3 d. c. on 3rd and 5th d. c. of the next 10 d. c., * 4 d. c. on next, 3 d. c. on succeeding 3 d. c., repeat from *.

4th, 5th, and 6th rows same as 3rd row.

7th row:—1 d. c. on 1st d. c. * 3 d. c. on 3rd and 5th d. c. of the next 10 d. c., 5 d. c. on next, 3 d. c. on succeeding 3 d. c. Repeat from *.

Work 11 more rows same as 7th row, only working 4 doubles on both sides of the middle 5 instead of 3.

To give the necessary fulness and height of the shoulders, several rows must be added at intervals, thus—1 row after 7th row and 1 row after 12th and 14th rows. Work the 1st of these extra rows on 4 patterns after the first 7 and before the last 7 patterns of the row. Next on 5 patterns and next on 6 in the same place.

Finish the front by working a row of single crochet down; round the bottom a row of picots, thus—1 single crochet, a picot, miss 1, for a picot make 4 chain and a single on the preceding single.

Collar Band. 1st row:—1 row of single crochet all along.

2nd row:—alternately 1 double crochet and a picot; for the picot make 3 chain and 1 single round the upright loops of the previous double crochet.

3rd to 6th rows:—same as 2nd row, the double crochets being worked round the upright doubles below the picots.

Line the collar with ribbon and finish with ribbon bows.

For further details and many other charming garments see "Woollen Crochet," Part I., No. 2, of "Myra's Library of Needlework," price 1½d., post free.

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3. *No responsibility is taken by us with regard to any sales or exchanges arranged, or to any remittances forwarded, nor can we interfere in any differences that may arise between parties to a bargain.*

4. *Payment of carriage for articles on sale or approval must be arranged between themselves by the parties.*

5. THE REPLY TO A NUMBERED ADVERTISEMENT MUST BE CONTAINED IN A BLANK STAMPED ENVELOPE, WHICH MUST BE FASTENED, AND HAVE THE DISTINGUISHING NUMBER OF THE ADVERTISEMENT CLEARLY WRITTEN UPON THE TOP RIGHT HAND.

This reply (or any number of them) must be enclosed in another stamped envelope, directed to the Editor, Free Bargain Columns, Myra's Journal, *10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C., who will add the right name and address, and post it, and thus bring buyer and seller into communication.*

To Collectors.—Valuable SAMPLER for sale. Date, 1804. Large size. Good condition. M359

Pair ladies' black lacing SHOES, 4, narrow toes, brogued, worn twice. 6s. 6d., free. M360

LADIES' COVERT COATS.—This season's goods, samples, 1½ guinea coat or costume for 22s. 6d.; 2 guinea for 27s. 6d.; 3 guinea, 35s. 6d. Please state colour and size. Send for patterns of slightly soiled lawn and silk Valenciennes and other lace. M361

BARGAIN.—Infant's complete short-coating parcel. Nine articles 7s. Dress pink, blue, cream, or maroon. Ladies' work. M362

CRAZY PATCHWORK, 100 bright silk pieces, 12 skeins crewel silk, 1s. 6d. Every one satisfied.—Hewitt, Church Street, Rushden. M363

Wanted, cast-off CLOTHING, boy 11 to 12, girls 3 to 8, good condition, cheap. M364

Thirty small Bazaar Articles, 3s. 6d.; pretty Crotchet Slippers, 2s. 9d., 1s. 9d.; Tea Cosy, Six Egg Cosies, Kettle-holder, 2s. 6d. M365

PUG PUPPY, real beauty, champion bred, 35s.—121, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath. M366

LITTLE GIRL'S PARCEL (3 years) containing two frocks, eight other things, 2s. 6d. M367

Madame Félicé Bedale Hair Grower, 1s. 2d. Box, Rosemary, Sage TEAS, from 1s. 4d. M368

Stylish Black Canvas DRESS, lined green silk, cost £7 7s., take £2 2s. 34—22—40. M369

FURNISHED SITTING and BEDROOM, or use of, for one or two Ladies, small family, close to District station. M370

Black chip HAT, trimmed; wings, chiffon, fancy crown, over cream satin, 5s. 6d. M371

Vertical feed SEWING MACHINE, recently new; cost £6 10s., price £4 4s., with accessories. M372

Quaint old oak SPINNING WHEEL, for disposal, cash or exchange. What offers? M373

PUG PUPPIES, very pretty thoroughbred, nine weeks old. Male £2, female £1 10s. M374

Navy Blue DRESS, handsomely worked; latest Paris model; cost £20; size 24, 40; only worn once or twice; does not suit owner; price £5. M375

Back numbers STRAND MAGAZINES to sell for binding, December, 1891, February, 1892, September, 1892, December, 1893, April, 1897, August, 1897. M376

New TOQUE, raised in front, light brown, and violets, bargain 4s. M377

Girl's, COAT SKIRT VEST; good condition; 34, 22, 32, 4s. approval. M378

White Cashmere OPERA CAPE, wadded between lining, feather trimming. Never worn, 14s. 6d. M379

Wanted CORNER CUPBOARD, with china closet over. Cash or good exchange. M380

Good RECIPE for Home-made Haircurling fluid, 1s., post free. M381

Black FROCK COAT, chest 38in, sleeve 21in. Good order. Only 8s. 6d. Bargain. M382

Lovely PILLOW LACE; washes, everlasting wear. 1s. 6d. per yard. M383

Child's first FROCK, pale blue, very pretty. post free 1s. P.O. M384

New Blue Tweed SKIRT, lined (39), 5s.; Tan "Louis" SHOES (5), 4s. 3d. M385

Wilcox and Gibbs MACHINE (treadle) for sale or exchange. — Brooklands, Warwick Grove, Surbiton Hill. M386

ORDERS wanted for Knitted and Crocheted Lace. Patterns sent on application. M387

PAPER FLOWERS. — Apple-blossom, Sweet Peas, Clematis, Irises, Crocuses, Poppies. Prices sent. M388

Beautiful fair-haired jointed DOLL; new; not dressed; 4s. 6d., cost 8s. 6d.; bargain. M389

FOR SALE.—Several good school books, music, and good Paisley shawl; lists. M390

FOR SALE.—Silk sunshades, corsets, white under-skirts, and other things; 5s. M391

Exchange good rosewood WRITING-DESK, inlaid mother-of-pearl, for useful PORTMANTEAU. M392

SONGS by Sullivan, Pinsuti, &c. (slightly soiled), 4d. each. List on application. M393

Hand-embroidered Tea, Sideboard, Duchesse, Tray CLOTHS, from 2s., or useful exchange accepted. M394

Good Educational HOME for Children, few miles from Winchester. Excellent references. M395

Cream Linen BEDSPREAD, traced beautiful design for embroidery, 10s. 6d., was 15s. 6d. New. M396

Gentlewoman offers LADY DRESSMAKER (capable renovating) pleasant change for 12s. 6d. weekly.—Devon, Sea. M397

RUBBER STAMP, name or monogram, marking ink, 1s. 7d.—14, Grimsbury Green, Banbury. M398

CHILD'S PARCEL, 6 years, 3s.; 1 year, 2s.—Rayner, Wrightsbridge, Southwould, Brentwood. M399

Really handsome 9-carat gold RING, half-hoop, never been worn; sacrifice 7s. 6d. M400

Gentlewoman would rear BABY GIRL of superior birth. No nurse girl. Own care. Terms, £2 10s. per month inclusive. M401

Green cloth COSTUME, coat sac, lined silk, worn three times, tailor made; disposing through mourning. Approval willingly. Price, 3 guineas. M402

PATCHWORK SILKS, VELVETS; 100 pieces, 1s. 2d.—Ditcham, 12, Fleming Road, Kennington Park, S.E. M403

APARTMENTS, suit gentleman engaged in town during day. Near L.N.W. station, Wealdstone, Harrow. M404

Lady wishes to sell DRESSES, HATS, other useful things. Cheap list. Stamp. M405

ZITHER BANJO, with case, splendid tone, pearl inlaid, only £1.—Apply to Miss Ridley, 17, Aytoun Road, Brixton. M406

Private Guild disposing of work and handicrafts, managed by ladies, can take more MEMBERS.—Stamped addressed envelope particulars. M407

Large patent, all iron, SPRING BEDSTEAD; strong, useful condition; 14s. 6d. Also mattress. M408

Pretty PIECES for patchwork (about 50), 6d., carriage paid. M409

Mauve satin and crepe plain evening DRESS. Useful condition. Originally Allenby's. 24s. 6d. M410

Black silk TEA GOWN. Front figured heliotrope. Length front 60 inches. Offers. M411

Black figured cashmere DRESS, 38-28. Almost new. 12s. Bargain. M412

PATCHWORK, 100 bright new silk pieces. 12 skeins crewel silks, 1s. 6d. Highest satisfaction. M413

Wanted, COLOURED ENGRAVING of PRETTY WOMEN; also old lace; good prices. M414

MOURNING.—Lady has lovely this season's millinery, Bond Street, not worn, green mauve silk turban TOQUE, sequins, 25s., 8s. 6d.; beaver felt scarlet wings, lined, 7s. 6d. M415

Handsome French black scarlet millar velvet HAT, turned off face wings, new fringe ends, 35s., 10s.; several others, approval; postage. M416

Childrens' pretty CLOTHING, cheap, cash, or good exchange.—256, High Road, Tottenham. M417

Blue velvet HAT, new (latest), beautifully trimmed, cost 21s., sell for 12s. 6d. M418

BONNETS and HATS; stylish, fresh; from 6d. each; genuine bargains; write list. M419

Naperian COFFEE MACHINE, with brass frame and lamp; nearly new; 15s. M420

Prize-bred SCOTTISH TERRIER PUPPIES for sale. M421

Officer's daughter offers another REFINED HOME; favourite coast (Devonshire); 25s.-30s.; society. M423

A few SONGS at 4d. per copy. Send stamped envelope for list. M424

Pretty CRADLES with babies complete, 2s. 6d. dozen; charity. M425

Handsome PUG PUPPY, pure bred, only 30s.—121, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath. M426

Box of pretty new BAZAAR ARTICLES; worth 10s. 6d. Exchange for material, or sell 5s. M427

Wheeler-Wilson TREADLE MACHINE, with cover, perfect order; cost £7 12s. cash; take £3. M428

Experienced stylish Dressmaker makes up Ladies' own materials from 12s. 6d.; artistic remodeller; speciality, evening work; moderate charges; unsolicited testimonials.—Madam, 57, Dulwich Road, S.E. M429

HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered in Old English, 1d. per letter. Specimens sent. M430

Embroidress is requiring ORDERS for Art Needlework, Ribbon work. Terms moderate. M431

COMFORTARLE APARTMENTS with widow lady. Grand Parade, Brighton. Good cooking. Terms moderate. M432

Dressmaking, Cutting, Fitting, Millinery, and Tailoring lessons by professional and teacher. Ladies forming classes of six or more teacher will attend at reduced fees at their residence. Classes held daily. Students trained for teachers and professional dressmakers. Moderate fees. Lessons by correspondence. M433

Lady wishes to SELL magazines, papers, &c., in good condition, very cheap. M434

STAMPS.—Collector will pay good price for collection of foreign stamps. Approval. M435

Wanted, offers of Articles suitable for Young Children's Museum. Cheap. M436

Artistic PASTEL PORTRAITS from photographs, 7s. 6d. Good likeness guaranteed. Send colouring of hair, eyes, &c., with Postal Order. M437

Experienced stylish Dressmaker makes up Ladies' own materials from 12s. 6d.; artistic remodeller; speciality, evening work; moderate charges; unsolicited testimonials.—Madam, 57, Dulwich Road, S.E. M438

FLOWERS beautifully and effectively painted on satin, for table centres, cushions, antimacassars, &c.; from 3s. 6d., including material. Money immediately returned if not approved. M439

Laundry.—GLAZING SECRET (the only original). Extremely simple. Gives actual appearance of white china. Stamped envelope for particulars.—Madam B., 14, Ridge Street, Landport, Hants. M440

BEDROOM, with use of SITTING, for a Lady, nine miles from London. Small, quiet family, close to station. M441

Wanted, COLLECTION; also loose STAMPS. Would be pleased exchange with other collectors. M442

CUTTINGS, post free: 25 named roses, 6d.; 25 Mrs. Sinkins pink, 6d.; 50 lovely rooted trails ivy, 1s. 3d. M443

Invalid earnestly solicits orders; CROCHET SHAWLS, DOYLIES, TIDIES, EDGINGS, &c., cheap. M444

Ladies' elastic CORSET LACES, 36in. long, 8d. per dozen, carriage paid.—J. Ward, 88, Rosebank Street, Dundee. M445

Girl's Juvenile SAFETY; Beeston Tyres; prettily gold lined, nearly new; cost £12; price, with accessories, £7 15s. M446

Gent's Full ROADSTER, enamelled green and gold-lined, 24-inch frame, owner too tall for machine. Price, with lamp and bell, £7 15s. M447

Lady's CYCLE, cost £10 10s., Bagot tyres, 22-inch frame, all accessories; owner selling owing to ill-health; £7 7s. M448

Lady's Olympic SAFETY for SALE, in excellent condition, Clincher tyres: complete with lamp, cyclometer, &c., for £6 10s. M449

Lady willing to receive few CHILDREN, holiday or permanently. Country. Good references. M450

Feathers cleaned, curled, dyed, 1d. inch; Cleaned, curled, ¾d. inch; Feathers Remade; returned in ten days.—Hester, Aylesbury. M451

Wanted, fortnight's country CHANGE near London; also CELLULAR CLOTHING. Wardrobe exchanges only. M452

Quantity of BOOKS; Magazines of Fiction as new. Other novels. What offers? M453

A New Departure in Publications designed to appeal to Cultured People.

The Photogravure Album.

Hitherto it has been impossible for people of educated tastes to obtain at a reasonable cost an **Artistic Reproduction in Photogravure** of pictures by well-known Painters.

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THE PHOTOGRAVURE ALBUM,

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THE WRECK. By W. Pratt. Size 9 by 12½.

Others in preparation, to be issued shortly.

London: BEETON & CO., LIMITED, 10 & 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Answers on Technical Points.

RULES.

1. *To be answered in the next number, letters must reach us not later than the 25th of the month.*
2. *Queries must be accompanied by a coupon cut out of the paper. No notice will be taken if sent without.*
3. *In urgent cases, or if crowded out, answers will be sent by post, for which no charge will be made. No postal reply can be sent unless a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed.*
4. *Queries to be answered by post must be limited to three.*

DRESS AND HAIRDRESSING.

Letters to be addressed to Mdme. Myra, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Doris.—I am so glad you liked the shirt pattern given away with the January number. It is a very smart and becoming one. It will do beautifully for your pretty striped flannel; but I would suggest a few alterations. Replace the collar with an inch neck band (supplied with buttonholes for studs) so that you can wear a detachable linen collar. A flannel shirt looks a bit dull and dingy without a linen collar. Replace the sleeve with the ordinary shirt sleeve, finished with inch wristbands, so that you can wear detachable linen cuffs.

Yebot.—I was much gratified by your appreciative letter. This paper is not the Myra's Mid-Monthly of your childhood. That was a children's fashion paper, principally, and its subscribers preferred to have it mixed with grown-up fashions also; so it was amalgamated with our famous six-penny paper, "Myra's Journal." It is only recently that the price of "Myra's Journal" was reduced to 3d. (the old price of the mid-monthly). To gratify our subscribers the price was reduced, but we managed, nevertheless, to increase the number of the pages, and to retain the old excellence of our styles and drawings. I am so glad that you like the paper.

Maud.—1. I do not see why you cannot carry out one of the new tucked skirts. Our patterns have the tucks all wheel-marked, so you cannot go wrong. On no account hold down the tucks or pleats to the foundation skirt, that would be fatal to a good effect. 2. Look out for the April number, which will have some lovely skirt designs. A coat and skirt pattern will both be given away with the number. You are quite safe in choosing a khaki cloth trimmed with white.

Martinetti.—1. I should say that your toque would be quite wearable. Tucked mirror velvet and tulle will be as much worn as ever. The velvet is certainly a lovely shade, and ought to go with most colours. 2. Shepherd's plaid is always safe. Do not have a seamless skirt. That is out—except as a relic of the past. Have the new double-box-pleat back (like No. 421). 3. A plain Chesterfield coat, the collar faced with black velvet. 4. Cherry velvet always goes well with shepherd's plaid.

Maxie.—I have to answer so many dress letters by post [new dresses will not wait, you know), that I have room for your answer this month. We can let you have the pattern of the Japanese Kimonia and over-dress. We do not do much with gentlemen's clothing; but if you send a sketch of the trousers and tunic you mean I will have them cut (5s.). For the Japanese wigs you ought to go to Mr. Clarkson, of Wellington Street, Strand, the famous theatrical wig maker. You can hire the Japanese dresses there.

Dovecot.—1. You will find a cycling skirt at No. 476. You can wear your velveteen shirt with it. I find that a dull dust grey is the best. It is not smart; but if you want smartness you can hardly get utility as well. Grey does not show dust or mud splashes. 2. All cyclists wear combinations and knickerbockers. You ought to wear wool. Send to the British Hygienic Woollen Company, Leicester, for a catalogue, and choose a pair of their medium weight combinations. I agree with you that the flap style is best with knickerbockers. They will arrange this alteration for you. The flap can be buttoned on the knickerbocker's flap, as described at No. 433.

Tilbury.—(1) A cycling skirt of the type you require will be published next month. It is in three gores, held by an elastic between the legs; but I still cling to my admirable cycling skirt as the most comfortable and smartest out. (2) Of course the seaming of the back pleats must be omitted now; that seam was introduced when the seamless perfectly-fitted skirt was in vogue.

Radzivil.—You ought to find no difficulty in making the skirt. It is usual to arrange the side edge adjoining the gored tablier almost on the straight, the side towards the back being gored and seamed to the nearly straight edge of the back (which has a much gored seam at the back centre). Lining and material are seamed apart for neatness, but are cut on the same pattern. Sometimes the hem is turned up; but with a round skirt the false hem is preferable for heavy tweeds, which do not ease in nicely. Of course, if you cut the hem with the skirt and turn it up the turning will be fuller than the skirt where it is felled. Really good wool cloths can usually be shrunk to shape with a flat iron and damping the cloth. Iron over a woollen cloth, so as not to disfigure the material.

Heartsease.—I can give you the address of a lady who teaches tailoring by correspondence; but I am sorry that I know nobody in your town. Had you not better advertise in a local paper? It is difficult at the centre to get reliable addresses in small provincial towns. The staple rule of tailors is: (1) perfect accuracy in measurements and cutting; (2) making up lining and material apart. It is quite impossible to mould cloth (as tailors mould it) if the lining is seamed up with it.

Ruan Minor.—(1) I know your pretty little village; certainly it did not strike me as being a good place to ply the craft. It was wise to go to Exeter. When you come to London let me know, and I will forward the addresses you require. It is too long ahead to give them now. There is time for two or three removals. (2) As you are not a skilled machinist, I advise you to steer clear of strappings; they want such nice work. (3) For the hair restorer write to "Mistress Anne Page;" that is out of my department. (4) I always answer pressing queries by post. Besides, I cannot find nearly space enough for my answers in these columns.

HOW TO BONE YOUR DRESS.—If you want a perfect-fitting dress as if moulded to your figure see that it is boned with Rosenwald's ANTARCTIC REAL WHALEBONE, which will not split and is easily attached. Sprightly figures are thrown away on bad bodice boning. Remember that ANTARCTIC REAL WHALEBONE is the cheapest, and saves the dress from falling out of shape.

For Value Received.—A remarkable soothing and recuperative effect is experienced by all who take Horlick's Malted Milk. It is satisfying as well, and enables business men and brain workers to dispense with stimulants, and to obtain something for their money which will do them permanent good. Of all chemists. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. Send for free sample and explanatory matter to Horlick and Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.—[Advt.]

No. 485. A Strapped Tailor Gown.

For Descriptions see pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt or Coat, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, *95, Regent Street W.*

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

Letters to be addressed to Miss Mona Richards, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Clarica.—I can confidently recommend Houtt's Chemical Chimney and Flue Cleansers. They only cost 6d. each (4d. at the stores), and they clean any flue or chimney without any damage in the way of falling soot, explosion, &c. It just fizzes a little and the thing is done.

Matron.—1. Such a cook as you keep is not so difficult to get as a cook-general. If you require bread-making, you had better advertise in the north country local papers, as southern cooks object to bread-making—indeed, few can do it. You must, of course, offer to pay fares. 2. It will be safer to give the six months' notice, though, if you do not renew, your landlord can hardly claim you as a tenant when your agreement expires. A notice is usual, but I am not sure if it is absolutely necessary; ask your solicitor.

Worth Knowing.—Dr. Walcott, M.D., writes: "For irritation of the scalp, removal of scurf, and loss of hair, I have used Hopgood's Nutritive and Sedative Hair Cream with unfailing success." Dr. Salter, M.D.: "I have witnessed its effects in restoring the hair to an extent truly surprising." Fifty years' success. Bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Agency, 51, Frith Street, London, W.

ETIQUETTE.

Letters to be addressed to "Duenna," "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Nancy.—You must leave only one card, for the lady. She correctly left her husband's with her own, but ladies do not leave cards for gentlemen (unless the call is pure business), and this holds good for both married and single women.

Maid Marian.—At a fancy dress ball of good tone the etiquette is just as severe as at an ordinary dance. The behaviour you describe is only met with at public fancy dress balls, where such impertinence cannot be punished by future ostracism.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

All Letters to be addressed to "Mistress Anne Page," "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Manageress.—A high colour need not necessarily "mean anything." At the same time it is very unbecoming, as you say, to some people. You can disguise it, and at the same time very much improve the state of your dry skin by using Madame Cross' "Beauty Cream" after each ablution. Ask her to send you the pink paper of directions for applying her "Beauty" preparations, so that they may have the best effect, and do the most good. You must address your letter to her at 70, Newman Street (Dept. M. J.), Oxford Street, London. Pray write to me whenever you like about the other matters that trouble you.

Aleu.—The "something" which will keep your face and hands clear and of a delicate colour in the evenings, and that will also protect the skin from the effects of strong sunshine in the daytime, you will find in "Beauty Cream," which Madame Cross, Dept. M.J., 70, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, will send you post free for 4s. 6d. This quantity will last you a long time, as you must only take a little at a time, on the tips of your fingers, and rub it into the face, after this has been washed in warm water, rinsed in cold, and wiped dry with a soft towel. Ask for a paper of printed directions to be enclosed. This cream cannot induce superfluous hairs, so you may use it with all confidence. To keep the face firm and the cheeks from getting puffy, you should apply to them, at regular intervals, some "Lotion Sylphide." Madame Clarisce, 14, Gloucester Place, Brighton, will send you particulars of this wonderful preparation for absorbing fatty tissue and preventing a further development of it; but you should enclose a stamped envelope addressed to yourself.

Nannie Tatchie.—You can get the prettiest little patterns for those wee garments from Madame Myra, 95, Regent Street, London. You had better ask for list of prices for patterns for the complete outfit, as this will be a great help and guide to you.

Ethel.—Jewellers' rouge would certainly be very harmful if used to a skin so delicate as yours, which will not even tolerate ordinary violet powder. My honest advice to you is to get from Madame Cross, Dept. M.J., 70, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, a "Beauty Box." She will send you this, post free, for 5s. 6d., and though this may seem a lot to spend at once, the contents will last you several months, even though you go out a great deal. This box contains a bottle of Beauty Cream, and one of Rose Bloom (a dainty liquid rouge) a box of lip salve (to keep the lips bright, healthy, and uncracked), a box of Beauty Powder, and a nice puff in a bag, and also an eyebrow pencil, with which to touch up brows and lashes, so as to give more character to the face. In applying these preparations be careful to follow the directions which you must ask to have sent with the box, as then nobody will guess where you get your brilliant beauty. The Beauty cream, as well as making the skin look nice and white, really improves its texture, so you need not scruple to use it, or any of the other things in the box as often as you would like to. I hope you will enjoy your dances.

Jennet.—I do not think I have ever heard the expression, "a cow-licked forehead" before, but I can quite see what you mean. You should certainly leave off using any curlers or wavers for the present, and you should rub into those bald patches some of Mr. Mason's "Jaborandi Hair Tonic," which he will send you post free for 3s. 6d. Ask him to give you at the same time his booklet which treats of the care of the hair and complexion in a masterly manner.

Clara.—You must paint those swollen glands in your neck with colourless iodine, which you can get from Messrs. P. Harris and Co., 144, Edmund Street, Birmingham. You should also take one of "The four Ps" pills, that is the "Protochloride Pills for Pallid Persons," made by the same chemists and sent post free for 1s. 9d. These will give you more colour, improve your complexion, and what is more, improve your health and strength generally.

Nesta.—Superfluous hairs can only be permanently removed by the process called Electrolysis. If you could go and see Miss Mostyn, at 4, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, W., some day, she would take away the one that sticks out from the mole, and tell you how long it would take and what it would cost to remove the others. She is a lady, and I am sure you would like her methods.

Lucille.—The best thing you can advise your patroness to do in order that she may get rid of that overhanging fat under her arms is to get a bottle of a wonderful preparation, called "Lotion Sylphide" (4s. 9d. from Madame Clarisce, 14, Gloucester Place, Brighton), which will rapidly remove the discomfort and reduce her figure to a much smaller and prettier shape. At the same time it will take away that feeling of tightness and oppression from her chest, from which all over-stout people suffer more or less.

Ella.—Tea in any quantity is much too indigestible for your sister. As she is so thin, she should take Cadbury's cocoa, made with boiling milk, in its place, both for breakfast and tea; while for supper she should for the present have a breakfast cup of Benger's Food instead of the usual full meal. Madame Cross' "Developer" (5s a jar, from this famous specialist, whose address is Department, M.J., 70, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London), rubbed into her bust every night, after a quick sponge with warm water, will improve its shape

and size in a very short time. It is a preparation much used by Eastern ladies in countries where to be thin is to be counted very ugly indeed.

Poppy.—If you had given me your full address I would not have let anybody know it, but I would have sent you a little letter by post to tell you what to do for that most painful chilblain on the nose; but, as you did not, you have had to wait through more weeks of misery. However, I will now tell you how to cure it, and how to prevent it coming again. For the present bathe the poor nose three times a day with warm water, dry with a soft towel, and then rub the chilblain with Madame Clarisce's "Chilblain Cure," of which she will send you a bottle post free for 1s. 9d. from 14, Gloucester Place, Grand Parade, Brighton. Then, before you go into the keen, cold air, wipe your face all over with a very dry, soft towel, and put on it some of Mr. Mason's (25, Bank Plain, Norwich) "Cream of Stephanotis," which he will send you for 3s. 6d. This is a beautiful liquid powder, which you must let dry on, and then just lightly go over with your hand. This is to act as a protector, as well as to hide up the blain. You must walk daily, never be tempted to sit too near a fire, stimulate the circulation in your skin by plenty of gentle friction, and be sure that you always thoroughly dry it after washing.

X. Y. Z.—If you will take just two hairs out by the roots put them in a separate piece of paper, and send them to me using this same pseudonym, I will examine them under my microscope, and tell you why it is that your hair will not keep in crimp, why it falls into little strings, and how to remedy this ugly state of things. While you are waiting for the answer to appear in next month's Journal, you would be wise to get 2oz of pure rice starch from your chemist, and a little toothbrush, such as are used for babies. Make partings all over your head, one day when you have plenty of time, and into each in turn brush some of this powder. Then, take a quite clean hair-brush that has not been used since it was last washed, and well brush all this powder out again. This is what French ladies do to make their hair fluffy. Then wash your head and hair well, and into the first pan of water put two tablespoonfuls of soft soap, and a pennyworth of Rock Ammonia, and mix them well before you begin. Rinse in two clear waters, and dry thoroughly before your hair is put up again. Then until you see your next answer, every night part the hair at the roots and rub some of "Sutton's Tonic Lotion" in with a clean little toothbrush, until the skin is in a glow. Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, prepares this strengthening hair lotion, and will send it to you for 3s. 6d. It will make it grow thicker, as well as stronger.

Lorrie.—That lovely shade of auburn will be fashionable for many a long day, and this is how you may get it, without much trouble or expense. Wash your hair, as I have just told "X. Y. Z." to do hers, and, when it is dry, put on it sparingly with a brush, which will be sent with it, some "Æsculin," and then comb the hair, so as to distribute the lotion equally. Let it get quite dry, and then brush in the least little bit of "Amandolein." Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, who has invented this method, will send you both the preparations together for 5s. 3d.

Lizette.—You should not cut your nails with a knife, but with a curved scissors, and then you should rub them on a little emery board. Madame Clarisce, 14, Gloucester Place, Brighton, will send you a packet of these for 4d., and the scissors for 1s. 8d., if you have not a pair.

Anæmic.—The best Complexion Pills you can take are "Protochloride Pills for Pallid People." Messrs. P. Harris and Co., 144, Edmund Street, Birmingham will send you these for 1s. 9d. a bottleful. By the time you have taken them all, you will feel ever so much lighter, and more able to get about.

Seamstress.—To keep your hands nice you should wash them in tepid water, and before you wipe them rub into them a few drops of Beetham's "Lait Larola." You can get this for sixpence at any good chemists, and if you do what I tell you regularly, your hands will get ever so white and fine.

No. 487. A Dressing Jacket.

Of pink Viyella. American one-piece yoke (covered lace), into which is mounted a back and two fronts of Viyella (unlined), cut a little circular (no flute), merely hemmed at the edge. One-piece collar, faced velvet. Lace edging and jabot. Fasten with hooks and eyes. One-piece wing sleeve (the flannel width eked out with added corners), of trimmed lace. Quantity of 30-inch material required, 5 yards.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

No. 486. Confirmation Dress.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt or Bodice, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Hetty.—You could get a lovely little pin curl, which would make such a difference to your appearance for 3s. 6d. from Mr. Westgate's Hair Store, at 171, Westbourne Grove, London, W.

Aggravated.—I quite agree with you, that scurf, always falling about one's collars, and making one look as if one had a lot of white dust on one's dress, is most aggravating. But there is no reason why you should not get rid of it, for Mr. Mason, that clever chemist, of 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, has found out that it can be quite cured with "Dandrifline." Your best plan will be to get a 3s. 6d. bottle of this as soon as possible, and follow the directions on the label. It really clears it away in a wonderful manner.

Troubled One.—For constipation, even when it is so obstinate as yours, there is a remedy, I am glad to tell you. It is Madame Cross' "Certain Cure," of which she will send you a box by return of of post for 3s. 6d. if you address your letter to her at Dept. M. J., 70, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London. Take two at a time on alternate nights for a week, drinking a small cup of weak sweet tea immediately afterwards. This remedy has cure when all the ordinary ones have failed.

Asphodel.—A red nose is a most uncomfortable member, but this is the way to cure it. Bathe it night and morning in warm water with some carbonate of soda in it, say a teaspoonful in a pint. Wipe, and then rub in a little "Compound Glycerole of Tannin," of which Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, will send you a bottle for 1s. 6d. You should get him to send you at the same time a 3s. 6d. bottle of his exquisite "Cream of Stephanotis" to use as a protector to your skin, by putting just a little of it on your face before you go out into fog or wind, or, indeed, any change of atmosphere. Your skin is obviously very sensitive, and it cannot stand exposure; but this treatment will soon improve it, and the discomforting red nose will be a thing of the past.

Paddy.—You have indeed asked a great many questions: but as you say such nice things about our journal (which, by the way, I hope you recommend to all your friends) I will try to answer them in order. (1) The best thing you can have to reduce the size of your bust is "Lotion Sylphide," which will soon make it smaller, and less inclined to spread away under your arms. Madame Clarisce will send you a bottle of this for 4s. 9d. (or one containing double the quantity for 7s. 9d) with full directions, from 14, Gloucester Place, Brighton. It will take away fat from any part of the face or body which you wish to see thinner, and will not harm you in the least, but rather the reverse. (2,) The hair wavers to be put in after the hair is dressed, are made by Messrs. Hinde, of Birmingham. If you send to the manager there, he will know what you mean, and send you a box for . (3.) You can make your hair grow long, without darkening it, by rubbing into its roots every night some of Beetham and Son's "Fragrant Hair Grower." This costs 2s. 6d. if purchased in their shop at Cheltenham, but is 2s. 9d. by post. (4.) I think you would do better to darken your eyebrows and lashes by means of a pomade made for the purpose, using this at night, and until the result is obtained, darkening them in the day with Madame Cross's "Eyebrow Pencil," which she will send you for 9d. from Dept. M. J. 70, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London. Why do you not get her "Beauty Box?" It is only sent out as a sample, and is most wonderful value. You will see what it contains in the answer above to "Ethel."

Sebastian.—I quite understand what you mean by moss on your teeth and know of something to clean off the greeny growth, and also that most unpleasant tartar at the back of them. You must get from M. Darsy, 54, Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, a 4s. box of his "Dentifrice Powder," and with it well clean those teeth, back and front, up and down, as well as along them, twice a day, and in a little while your teeth will be like pearls once more. Then once a day will be often enough to use the powder, but you must always well rinse your mouth after taking any food.

Enquirer.—As nice a soap as you can get for your baby's skin, as well as for your own, is the "Debrose." Messrs. P. Harris and Co., 144, Edmund Street, Birmingham, the manufacturers of it, will send you a cake for 7d., or three cakes in a pretty box for 1s. 6d., post free.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA—The Queen of Cocoas.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA—The Queen of Cocoas.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA—The Queen of Cocoas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters to be addressed to Madame Myra, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Darwoc.—A charity specially for poor widows is "Dunn's Charity," which gives 6s. a week. Write to the secretary, A. Birrell, Esq., M.P., 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Pargeter's (Thomas) Foxeate Charity offers £20 a year to women over fifty-five years of age (secretary, Charles Harding, Esq., 32, Waterloo Road, Birmingham). Many such charities are for spinsters only. Write to the secretaries, who will give all necessary particulars.

Torsy.—(1) Lay some powdered fullers' earth on the stain, damped, to make a sort of paste. Leave on all night, and wash the place next day. Repeat this operation until all the grease is soaked out of the stain. (2) To take out the stopper put a few drops of oil round the stopper where it enters the decanter, which may then be warmed before the fire. Next take the decanter firmly in the hand or between the knees, and gently tap the stopper on alternate sides, using for the purpose a small piece of wood, and directing the strokes upwards.

Mimi.—(1) A capital book is the "Century Book of Gardening," published by George Newnes, 1, Exeter Street, Strand. About twenty parts, I think, are now out, and the book will be complete in twenty-six. Each part costs 6d. (2) I am afraid we cannot give up any space to gardening. Our practical readers are far too busy for this delicious but not imperative occupation.

EMPLOYMENTS.

Letters to be addressed to Miss Jones, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

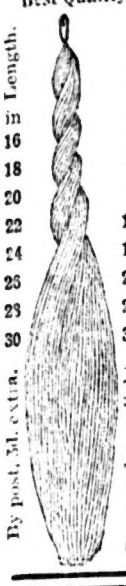
L. R. (Biggar).—I am so glad you made up your mind to write to me, as I am only too pleased to help anyone at any time. Not a few of my correspondents have written to me on the strength of my reply to others. I hope shortly to publish an article in Myra on nursing, as I have dealt with so many queries on the subject. My advice to you is write to the matrons of the various hospitals in Edinburgh, asking for particulars of the nursing service at each, the age at which probationers are received, the pay, duties, regulations, &c. As you are only twenty, I fear you are too young for admission anywhere. Twenty-one is generally the lowest age, and then only for children's hospitals. Twenty-three is the standard, and twenty-five is preferred. You see a nurse should be thoroughly healthy in both mind and body, for the physical and mental strain is great. Do not be disappointed if you cannot gain admission. Remember you are very young, and that this is a most crowded profession. My advice to you is to spend the time in waiting in laying in a stock of fresh air and health, which will stand you in good stead when you *do* begin. No, don't call on the matrons. Write first, and call if an appointment is made, only. I should like to hear what success you have.

Mariana of the Grange.—Paying guests, boarding-houses, room-letting, &c., are all precarious methods of making a living, especially as you have but little capital and no experience. I advise you to husband the former and gain the latter by entering as assistant to the matron or proprietress at some boarding-house, hydro, or small hotel. When you know something of the work and routine—which you will probably obtain by working for your board—you can progress to some larger establishment, were you will demand and get a salary. From this you may rise to matronship, and eventually, if luck favours you, to be proprietress. Or, you can learn hotel bookkeeping, which is a method by itself, and get a post of that kind. The hours, however, are usally very long, but it is not a disagreeable life. In any case a "young widow, without encumbrance, good health, and plenty of energy and recourse," should not fail to make her way. Watch the advertisement columns of the daily papers, especially the *Daily Telegraph*. There is a paper called the *Hotel*, which you might try also. I shall hope to hear from you that you have given up your first idea, and are prepared to follow up my suggestion. Ask your sister-in-law to write to me direct, and I will do my utmost for her. Her case is sad and difficult, but not "utterly hopeless;" at least, I trust not.

Sterility in Women: Its Causes and Curative Treatment. An illustrated treatise based on the special practice and observation of the last 15 years. Price 3s. 6d., post free 3s. 8d. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London.

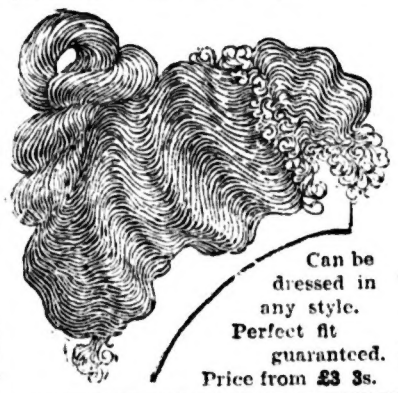
Tails of Long Hair. Best Quality.

ARTIFICAL COVERINGS for FASHION and CONVENIENCE.
Grey or Thin Hair Defied.



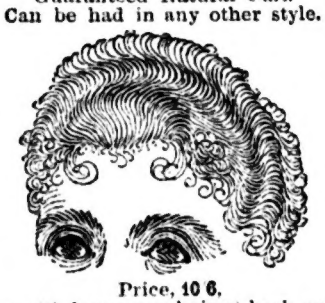
In Length.	Price.
16	3 6
18	5 6
20	7 6
22	10 6
24	15 6
26	21 -
28	25 -
30	30 6

COMPLETE COVERINGS.
Light and comfortable. Natural effect. Made either with fringe or plain front



Can be dressed in any style. Perfect fit guaranteed. Price from **£3 3s.**

FOREHEAD FRINGES.
Guaranteed Natural Curl. Can be had in any other style.



Price, **10 6**, or with long wavy hair at back and sides, **15/6, 21/-, and 30/-**
Pin Curls, **2 6, 3/6, 4/6,** and **5 6.**

For all other kinds of imperceptible coverings, either semi or complete, send for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

A Pattern of Hair and Remittance must accompany all orders. Postage 3d. extra. Prize of honour, 1897. 15 Gold Medals and Diplomas awarded for skill.

WESTGATE'S HAIR STORE, 171, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

AIDS TO BEAUTY.

MADAME CROSS'S SPECIALITIES.

Patronised by Royalty and many leading Society Ladies.

"**Beauty Cream,**" for neck, arms, and face, immediately beautifies, is imperceptible, eradicates freckles and blemishes, and prevents sunburn; is not a grease, and is guaranteed to improve the skin. 4/6 per bottle, post free.

"**Beauty Powder,**" most fragrant, and made specially to be used with "Beauty Cream," 1/6 per box.

"**Rose Bloom,**" a most natural colouring, that does not rub off, 1/6 per bottle, post free.

"**Wrinkline,**" for removing and preventing wrinkles, &c., 4/- per bottle, post free.

SPECIAL BOX containg 4/6 bottle of "**BEAUTY CREAM,**" also Powder, Rose Bloom, Lip Salve, Powder Puff, and Pencil, for **5/6**, post free. Money returned if not satisfied.

"**DEVELOPER,**" for improving the bust, neck, and arms, 5/- per jar, post free.

"**GOLDENA,**" a perfectly harmless preparation for lightening and brightening the hair. Does not contain a particle of Peroxide of Hydrogen. Price 5/6 and 10/6 per bottle. Send for full particulars.

"**ANTI-CORPO,**" a preparation for reducing corpulency, 5/- per box.

A FEW EXTRACTS CULLED FROM HUNDREDS OF LETTERS.

Miss D—— writes:—"I have only used your preparations a few times. I find the difference in my skin simply marvellous."

A lady from India writes: "I am, indeed, very pleased with the results from your 'Beauty Box.' I thank you very much for helping me so."

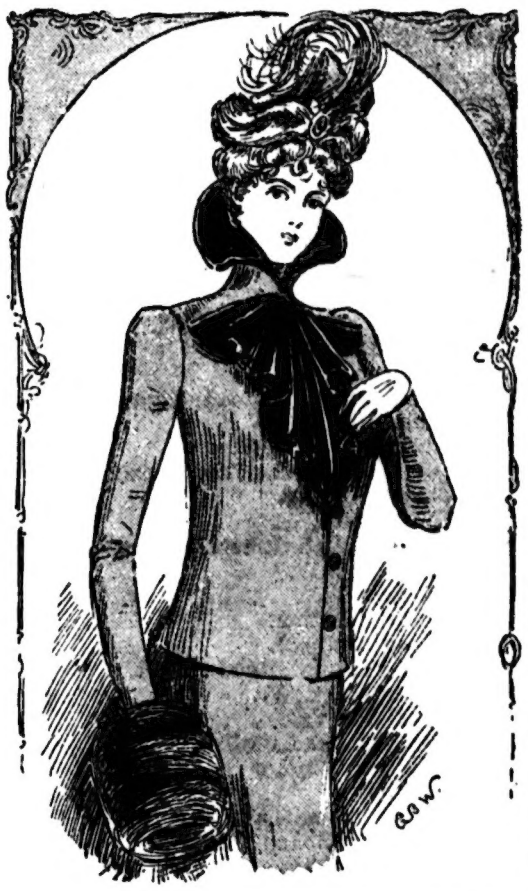
"Mrs. H—— has had one bottle of Madame Cross's Wrinkline, and is very pleased with the result."

Consultation and Advice Free from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Call or send for Pamphlets and Testimonials. FREE TRIAL of Beauty Preparations to callers.

Madame CROSS (Dept. M. J.), 70, Newman St., Oxford St., London, W.

A NEW COAT.



Cut-Out Pattern

Post Free,

6½D.

* *

DESCRIPTION.

This dainty little short sacque has a back, a side piece on each side, and two single-breasted fronts cut with very large revers. These revers are quite unstiffened. They are faced with velvet (slipstitched edges), and are arranged on the fronts with a few stitches, or are left free. The coat hooks at the top and buttons below the revers. Line with silk or "polonaise," cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. Three-piece collar, stiffened, faced with velvet. Two-piece fitted sleeve. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 2 yards.

MADAME MYRA, 95, Regent St., London, W.

HYGENIC COMPLEXION TREATMENT.

Mdme. CLARISEE is receiving Ladies only Daily from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHILBLAIN CURE, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Full List of Specialities upon Application.

14, Gloucester Place, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Miss Mostyn's Toilet Preparations.

	s.	d.
kin Lotion—for rough, greasy skins, and eczema	2	6
Emulsion of Cucumber—no glycerine; excellent for sunburn and whitening the skin	3	0
Astringent Skin Lotion	3	0
Astringent Hair Wash—highly recommended...	2	6
Jaborandi Hair Tonic—arrests greyness by causing rapid secretion of the colouring pigment ...	3	0
Dandruff Lotion—for irritable and scurfy scalp ...	2	0

Postage 4d. extra.

SEND STAMP FOR LIST. **ELECTROLYSIS A SPECIALITY.**

4, HOLLES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE.

Agent for Sandron's Celebrated Assimilable Iron Tonic and Gout Mixture.

FACT

ROGERS NURSERY" HAIR LOTION

Destroys all NITS and PARASITES in Children's Heads, and immediately allays the Irritation. Perfectly Harmless.

Prepared only by W. ROGERS, Chemist, Ben Jonson Road, Stepney, E. Bottles, 7d. and 1/- Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Special Bottles, free from observation, post free, 15 stamps.

A BOOK FOR LADIES.

Should be read by all Ladies between 16 and 60. Some think too much is told, but knowledge is power. Sent, post free, for 1s. 2d., by DR. T. R. ALLINSON, 19 Box, 4, Spanish Place, London, W.

WAITE'S WALNUT POMADE.

TRIUMPH as a HAIR-DARKENER (not a dye), RESTORES GREY HAIR to the NATURAL COLOUR. Excellent for MOUSTACHES, WHISKERS, and EYELASHES. Exquisitely perfumed. Does not stain the skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

Nortown, Somerset, Nov. 15, 1899

Miss W.—Thanks for the pomade duly received this morning. It is such an excellent preparation, and pleasant dressing, that after some years of use she never likes to be without it.

Wayland Cottage, Watton, S.O., July 11, 1898.

Sirs,—I am extremely pleased with your walnut pomade. It has given every satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it.—Yours, THOS. BROWN.

Dr. A. B. Griffiths, F.R.S. Edin. F.C.S., says:—"Your Pomade is one of the best preparations for the hair."

August 3, 1898.

Mrs. Bullen, Mallow, Ireland, has much pleasure in recommending Waite's Walnut Pomade as an excellent hair pomade, having used it for nearly two years, and finds it very good for the hair.

THREE SHADES, Light and dark Brown, Black. Prices: 1s.. 1s. 8d., 2s. 9d., post 3d. extra, United Kingdom, packed privately.

From Chemists Drug Stores, and Hairdressers.

R. A. FAIRBURN, Avenue Rd., Stamford Hill, London, N

Humorous Pictures

By LOUIS WAIN.

Illustrating in this Clever Artist's inimitable manner some Incidents in Cat Life.

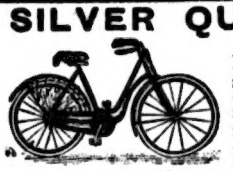
No. 1.—Tabbies at the Seaside.
" 2.—Tabbies as Gardeners.
" 3.—Tabbies at a Garden Party.
" 4.—Tabbies in Hyde Park.

This Series of four pictures, each 20 inches by 15 inches, will be sent post free on receipt of Stamps for 1s.

Publisher, 10 & 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

MASSAGE and ELECTRICITY (Weir-Mitchell system) scientifically taught in a fortnight; also Schott's "Nanheim" treatment. Lessons on living subjects daily. Successful teacher of the blind. Certificate when proficient. Longest established teacher in England.—Mrs. A. Creighton Hale author of the *Art of Massage*), 89, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, W.

SILVER QUEEN CYCLES.



ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Enormous stock. New and second-hand. FROM **10s.** MONTHLY. Carriage Paid. Free wheels and rim brakes. **Illustrated Price Lists Post Free** *to any Address.*

THE SILVER QUEEN CYCLE COMPANY, Ltd., 221, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

SYMPATHY

is wasted upon those who suffer from Anæmia, Biliousness and Indigestion. Why? Because Coleford's Pills absolutely cure. If cure be not effected by one box apply for the return of your money. Sent privately on receipt of 1s. Postal Order.—COLEFORD & Co., Kingsland Road, London.

CAST-OFF WEARING APPAREL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Prompt and fair payment made for any parcels sent to

MRS. J. STANFIELD,

80, WELLS STREET, CAMBERWELL, S.E

LADIES WAITED ON. Estd. 20 years, References given.

KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION

WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all chemists; 2s. 9d. box contains three times the pills. Or by post, 14 or 34 stamps, by the makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster. Sold in the Colonies. (Note White Wrapper.)

DRESSMAKERS.

DRESSMAKERS COUPON, MARCH, 1900.

The Name and Address of any Dressmaker will be inserted free in this column provided the advertiser furnishes us with a Coupon *each month.*

DRESSMAKING AT LADIES' HOUSES—

Miss Powers, 98, Finborough Road, Earl's Court, W.
Miss Peaston, 36, Barnsdale Road, St. Peter's Park, W.
Miss E. Barnard, 14, Beresford Road, Canonbury, N.
Miss Liversage, 10, Penton Street, Pentonville, N.
Miss L. Andrews, 31, Conewood Street, Avenel Road, Highbury.
Miss Evans, 484, Caledonian Road, Holloway.
Mrs. T. Atkinson, 21, Giesback Road, Upper Holloway.
Miss Snook, 87, Hemingford Road, Barnsbury.
Madame Adelaide, 71, Liverpool Road, Islington.
Miss Hays, 19, Achilles Road, West Hampstead.
Miss Elise Browne, 146, Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.
Miss Wilcocks, 42, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
Miss Stevens, 26, Homer Street, Marylebone Road.
Mrs. H. Rowden, 27, Pemberton Terrace, Junction Road, Upper Holloway.
Miss Wilkins, 15, Sydney Street, Fulham Road, S.W.
Miss Bates, 21, Moreton Place, South Belgravia, S.W.
Miss L. M. Norman, 2, Pownall Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington.
Miss Casey, 3, Western Terrace, Notting Hill, W.
Mrs. Casey, 19, Western Terrace, Notting Hill, W.
Madame Constance, 12, Pembroke Square, High Street, Kensington
M. D., 11, Armadale Road, Walham Green, S.W.
Madame Buridant, 180, Brompton Road, S.W.
Miss Hayward, 4, Hindon Street, Victoria Station.
Madame Hamilton, 11c, Kingwood Road, Fulham.
Miss Mongar, 38, Queen's Road, Norland Square, Notting Hill.
Miss Russell, 31, Portland Road, Holland Park, W.
Miss Francis, 22, Canterbury Terrace, Maida Vale.
Miss Baker, 23, Empirus Road, North End Road, Fulham.
Mrs. Smith, 28, Lunerstone Street, Fulham Road.
Miss Diggle, 32, Mall Chambers, Kensington.
Miss Agnes Norman, 2, Pownall Road, Fulham, S.W.
Madame Remont, 61, Kingsgate Road, Quex Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Miss Gregory, 2, Brief Street, Burton Road, Brixton.
Miss Delaine, 25, Speenham Road, Stockwell Road.
Miss Howard, Seymour House, Portland, Lower Clapton.
B. P., 7, Tredegar Road, Bow.
Miss Rose Revelle (children's dressmaker only), 102, Warwick Road, Romford Road, Upton, E.
Mrs. Morris, 29, Pembury Grove, Clarence Road, Hackney.
Miss Edmunds, 19, Malmesbury Road, Bow, E.
Miss Coward, 37, Frederick Street, Islington, N.
Mrs. F. Wood, 77, Park Street, Horcham, Sussex.
Miss Berry, Knarsbroe, Thorpes Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Miss F. Underhill, 40, Auckland Road, Clapham Junction.
Miss M. Cheesebro, 10, Furness Street, West Hartlepool.
Mrs. Nowotny, 88, Falcon Road, Clapham Junction.
Miss Tanner, 9, Exeter Street, Brighton.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP—

Mme. Allely, 15, Wilton Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.
Miss Alderman, Cressey, Station Road, Worthing.
Mme. Baker, 18, Cobbold Road, Forest Gate, E.
Mrs. and Miss Campbell, 103, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, W.
Mrs. K. Ellis, 19, Chaucer Road, Broadstairs.
Mrs. Good, 6, Aysgarth Road, Dulwich Village, S.W.
Miss James, 49, Fernhead Road, Maida Hill, W.
Mme. Lenor, 57, Dulwich Road, Herne Hill, S.E.
Mme. Rosina, 112, High Street, Kingsland, N.E.
Miss G. Seymour, Clement House, Peal Road, Wealdstone.
Mme. E. Smith, 20, Paulton Square, Chelsea, S.W.
Miss Tory, 32, Wrightman Road, Harringay, N.
Misses E. and M. Wright, 21, Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W.
Miss Alice Tanner, 9, Exeter Street, Dyke Road, Brighton.
Mrs. Palfrey, Melrose Cottage, Walsall Road, N. Lichfield, Staffs.
Miss Hooper, 5, King Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Dressmaker. 28, Dalberg Road, Brixton, S.W.
Miss F. E. Pearman, 35, Lavaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Miss McCann, 10, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Miss E. Tye, 8, Mount Pleasant Villas, Stroud Green, N.
Miss Maud Williams, 177, Castlnau, Barnes.
Miss Powers, 98, Finborough Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
Mme. F. Hall, 174, Sixth Avenue, Little Ilford, Essex.
Miss E. Mallett, 11, Marlboro' Street, College Steeet, Chelsea, S.W.
The Misses Harris and Crowe, 1, Charles Street, Barnes, S.W.
Mme. K. Simms, 28, Warwick Street, Earl's Court Road, W.
Miss Peaston, 36, Barnsdale Road, St. Peter's Park, W.
Mrs. Stevens, 194, Downham Road, London, N.
Miss Scott, 9, Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Mrs. Helen Lennard, 4, Ostade Road, Elm Park, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Miss McCann, 10, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Mrs. E. Wilson, 28, Hanover Street, Pimlico, S.W.
Miss Hewitt, Church Street, Rushden, Northamptonshire.
Miss F. Underhill, 40, Auckland Road, Clapham Junction.
Mrs. Wikman, 4, Vale Road, Hermitage Road, Harringay, N.
Miss Cannons, 122, Farringdon, W.C.
Mrs. Wheeler, 13, St. John's Road, Stamford Hill.
Miss A. Cheesebro, 10, Furness Street, West Hartlepool.
Miss A. M. Martin, 8, Herbert Street, New North Road.
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING-UP.

Cover the top of the centre panel with a plastron of lace over satin. Veil with a back and two crossed fronts of soft woollen material or silk, back and fronts cut with epaulets. Stiffen the epaulets. Finish the seams. Band collar of lace over silk, supported by bones. Decorate the crossed fronts with ribbon straps, imitating a collar. Edge the epaulets with velvet. Fitted two-piece sleeve, sewn into the lining armhole, beneath the stiffened epaulets. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 2 yards.

Cut-out Pattern,

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DESCRIPTION.

Drape with a stretched back and slightly draped front of cashmere, the front decorated with diagonal lines and bows of velvet baby ribbon. Finish the seams. Two-piece bell sleeve, the wrist faced with silk edged with velvet ribbon. Ribbon-trimmed band collar, supported by bones. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 2 yards.

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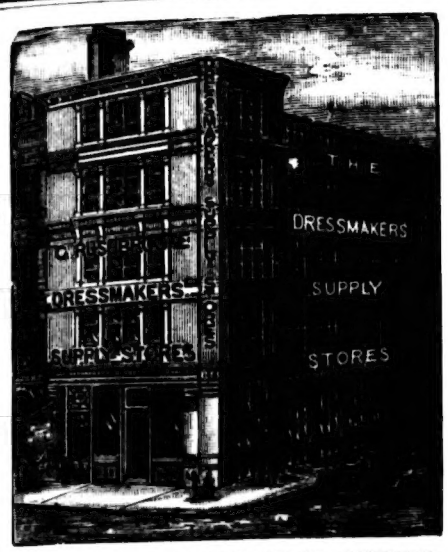

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